The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
(SECOND SESSION.)

The Steamboat Bill Again Under Consideration.

The Case of Senator-elect Pinchback.

A Memorial to Abolish the Office of President.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1875.

SENATE.

Bills Reported.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Railroads, reported adversely the bill to aid the Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company to construct a narrow gauge railroad from tide water to the cities of St. Louis and Chicago. Placed on the calendar with an adverse report.

At the request of Mr. Dawes, Mr. SCOTT, from the same committee, reported adversely on the bill to incorporate the Dakota & Montana Railroad Company, and a bill chartering the Forty-First Parallel Railroad Company of the United States from Lake Erie to the Missouri river, and to limit the rates thereon, and they were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill to give jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear the claim of G. W. Curtis Lee, for Arlington, and it was indefinitely postponed.

The Sewing Machine Patent Bill Rejected.

By a vote of 23 nays to 13 yeas, the House bill for the relief of John W. Marsh was rejected. This was the sewing machine patent bill.

Message from the President on Affairs in Arkansas.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President in regard to affairs in Arkansas, in which he says that the testimony will show that in 1872 Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of the State, and was unlawfully deprived of his office; that in 1874 the Constitution of the State was overthrown by lawless and revolutionary measures.

In concluding the message, the President admits that a precedent so dangerous should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and asks Congress to take action in regard to the subject.

Debate ensued on whether the message should be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections or the Judiciary. Mr. CLAYTON moved to refer it to the former committee.

Mr. THURMAN moved to substitute the Judiciary Committee.

It was finally ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Postal Telegraph.

Mr. DORSEY, from the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, reported, with amendments, the joint resolution to authorize and establish certain telegraphic lines in the several States and Territories as postroads, and to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph. Referred.

Harbor Improvements.

Mr. CRANDLER presented resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan, asking an appropriation for improving the harbors at Saginaw, Bay City, Grand Haven, South Haven, Saint Joseph, Saugatuck, and for the improvement of the navigation of the Pine River. Referred.

Memorial to Abolish the Office of President.

Mr. SCHURZ presented a memorial of citizens of the United States praying for an amendment to the Constitution to abolish the office of President and Vice President, and vesting the powers now belonging to them in a council of seven members, to be chosen by the House of Representatives, to which body they shall be responsible. Referred.

Bounty Lands.

Mr. FERRY presented resolutions of the Legislature of Michigan favoring the passage of a bill granting one hundred and sixty acres of Government land to soldiers and sailors of the late war, without regard to occupation; also, for the equalization of bounties to the heirs of soldiers who served less than one year in the army came up as unfinished business from last Monday, and was passed by a vote of 191 to 20.

The Mississippi Basin.

Mr. MORRILL moved to suspend the rules so as to make in order, as an amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, a proposition for an appropriation to close the existing crevasses or breaks in the levees of the Mississippi River, and for making surveys for a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi River. Rejected—Yeas 122, nays 73—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

The Third Term Question.

Mr. SPEER moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that in the judgment of the House the election of a President for a third term is against the traditions of the Republic, is in violation of the example of Washington, now sacred as law itself, and would be hazardous alike for the liberties of the people and free institutions of the country.

The motion was lost, the previous question not being seconded—57 to 102. All who voted for it, with the exception of Mr. Smith (North Carolina), were Democrats, and all who voted against it were Republicans.

Amending the Election Laws.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules to make in order to an appropriation bill an amendment for a modification, suspension or repeal of section 25 of the revised statutes regulating the time for holding elections for Representatives in Congress. He stated that in order to make the time uniform, as the law required, the several State Constitutions would have to be changed between now and 1876.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 161, nays 64.

William S. King.

Mr. DAWES also offered a resolution reciting that William S. King, of Minnesota, temporarily residing in Washington, had fled into the Dominion of Canada in order to evade the service of a summon duly issued by the Speaker of the House commanding him to appear as a witness before the Committee on Ways and Means in the Pacific Mail investigation; that he was served with such summons on the twenty-second of February, 1875, in Compton, Canada, and that he has neglected to appear before such committee, pursuant to the summons, and directing the Speaker to issue his warrant commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms to take King into his custody wherever found, and bring him before the bar of the House, to answer for contempt of its authority.

Several members called attention to the broad character of the proposed warrant, and Mr. DAWES said that it of course only meant to apply to the United States. He modified the resolution accordingly.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) asked how a man could be pronounced in contempt of the House who had only had legal notice summoned, and he could not be so summoned outside of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. RANDALL reminded Mr. Butler that in the Andrew Johnson impeachment case witnesses had been subpœnaed in Canada.

Mr. BUTLER said that they had not been subpœnaed, but had been requested to attend.

Mr. DAWES said that the Committee on Ways and Means had expressed no opinion on the question, but simply brought the matter to the attention of the House.

Mr. KASSON explained that a subpœna had been sent over a week ago to Malone, N. Y., where King was formerly residing, but on learning the fact, he escaped to Canada. The question, therefore, was whether such an attempt, successfully made to evade the service of the Speaker's summons, was not contempt of the House. He said that the proof was positive that King had run away to evade the process of the House.

After some further discussion Mr. DAWES withdrew the resolution.

Sewing Machine Patents.

Mr. TAYLOR (Ind.), from the Committee on Patents, made an adverse report on the application for an extension of Orlando Wilson sewing machine patents. The report shows that the patents have been in existence twenty-one years, that the combination of sewing machine companies which owns the patents has received over two millions from them, and that the public has, therefore, paid heavily for the invention.

The report was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

A Large Number of Bills Read the First Time in the Senate—Inviting National Guards to Visit the Centennial Exposition—Dividing Cities Into Three Classes—Amending the Mining Act—Petitions for and Against the Repeal of the Local Option Law.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 8, 1875.

SENATE.

Bills on First Reading.

An act defining limitation in prosecutions for forgery.

An act authorizing a change of venue in criminal cases.

An act to prevent the unlawful taking and use of a horse, carriage or other property from another, and punishing the same in cases where the taking does not amount to the crime of larceny.

An act to provide for the erecting of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on public roads.

An act to enforce in effect section 1 of the Constitution relative to the salaries of county officers and the payment of fees received by them into the State or county treasury in counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants.

An act to reimburse A. H. Waters, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Uniontown, for clothing and funeral expenses for soldiers' orphans.

An act to authorize the Governor to appoint a commission of National Guard officers to co-operate with the Centennial Commission for the purpose of securing from other States of the Union a representation of their respective military organizations at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876.

A supplementary act dividing the cities of the State into three classes; regulating the passage of ordinances and providing for contracts, supplies and work for said cities; authorizing an increase of the indebtedness, and the creation of a Sinking Fund to redeem the same; declaring said ordinances certain offences in all said cities, and providing for the incorporation and government of cities of the third class, approved May 23, A. D. 1874.

An act granting the qualifications of stationary engineers and securing the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of the State.

HOUSE.

Correcting the Journal.

There was considerable discussion upon the correction of the House journal, which was read, regarding the petition of citizens of Lancaster, contesting Rossenmiller's seat.

An effort to have the journal correspond with the Legislative Record was not agreed to.

Resolutions and Petitions Read in Place.

A petition, or remonstrance, of citizens of Parker City, Armstrong county, against the repeal or interference with the Local Option law.

A petition of citizens of Uniontown against the repeal of the Local Option law.

A petition of citizens of Clarion county, asking the repeal of the Local Option law.

By Mr. PITER, of Westmoreland, numerous petitions of citizens of Westmoreland county asking the repeal of the tax on bituminous coal.

Also, a petition praying for the passage of a stay law for the relief of creditors.

Also a similar petition of citizens of Jefferson county.

By Mr. STEWART, of Lawrence, a petition asking for the repeal of the supplementary act of 1834 relating to County Treasurers, approved April 18, A. D. 1874.

A remonstrance of citizens of Fayette county against the repeal of the act approved the 25th of May, 1874, relating to public roads in Dunbar and South Union townships, Fayette county.

A petition of citizens of Fayette county, asking for the repeal of the act of March 28th, 1867, relating to foreign insurance companies, as imposes a tax of three per centum upon premiums.

Mr. TOSER, of Westmoreland, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, offered the following:

An act to repeal the act to permit the voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the act approved the 27th day of March, A. D. 1872, entitled "An act to permit voters of the Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors," be and the same is hereby repealed.

An effort was made to have the bill referred to the Local Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ROGERS, of Allegheny, from the same committee, made a minority report, which was read for the information of the House.

Pending a motion to recommit to the Local Judiciary Committee, the House adjourned.

Meeting of Chairmen.

The chairmen of standing committees held a meeting after the adjournment of the House, and fixed a day and hour on which they will hold meetings in the future.

TILTON-BEECHER.

The Brooklyn City Court the Centre of Attraction.

The Cross-Examination of Theodore Tilton Continued.

NEW YORK, February 8, 1875.

The bitter cold of this morning, like the heavy rain storm of last week, had no effect whatever upon the attendance at the suit of Tilton vs. Beecher. The Brooklyn City Court room contained the usual throng while outside, in the cold corridors, an other crowed danced to keep warm and clamored for admittance. Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Field, and two other ladies sat in their usual places. Mr. Beecher and wife were immediately behind the counsel for the defendant and in front of the Plymouth gathering.

When the Court was opened Mr. Tilton resumed the witness stand, and Mr. Evarts stated that counsel on the other side had produced all the letters they called for (except one, which would be read from the book.

More Correspondence.

Counsel then read a letter written by Mr. Tilton to his wife on the 14th of February, 1868, and another written January 15, 1868, referring to a letter sent by her a few days before, in which she said she could not live on the salary allowed her. He stated that this intelligence made him sick, and complained that no money had gone into the bank and that the extravagance in the dress of the children must be curbed, and the expense of carrying it on checked.

A letter from Mrs. Tilton to her husband, January 31, 1868, was read, declaring how sorry she was that her harshness had driven him to the degree it had, and styling herself

"The Chief of Sinners."

She had not seen Mr. Beecher since he (Tilton) left, and she did not care about seeing him until he (Beecher) had a better opinion of him. Another letter from Tilton to his wife on December 22d, 1866, declared that lately he had been endeavoring to ascertain which were his earthly and which were the struggle with and overcome them, and that now he had been able to lay them aside. He liked Beecher as well as ever he did, but he had ceased to be his soul's prop, and was not so dear a friend as he formerly had been.

A letter from Mrs. Tilton, dated March 6th, 1869, petitioned her husband not to make any more engagements away from home, as they could live quietly at home on the salary he could make in this city.

The next letter was dated August 28, 1869, from Tilton to his wife, and confessed that the last summer he had passed had been the wretchedest of his life. He declared that in searching the depths of his soul he found that he

Loved her More Dearly Than any Other Woman,

and wished he was more worthy of her kindness and self-denial.

The witness then continued his cross-examination. I did not make arrangements with any New York paper to publish these letters, but the *Tribune* made such an application to me, which I refused. The editor of the *Herald* made application for my sworn statement to be published in its columns, which I also refused. I lived in Canada as an old gentleman, living in New York, who used to be associated with me on the *Independent*, and afterwards assisted Mr. Beecher in the publication of the *Christian Union*, by intimacy with him began when I was about twenty-one or twenty-two years old, and continued until I placed him on the *Christian Union*; I do not think I would recognize him now; when I first became acquainted with him he was editor of the *New York Evening Standard*, in New York; I think he was associated with me in the editorship of the *Independent* about seven years; he came there from Andover; he assisted in the paper; our business relations out of the office were very great; he came occasionally to visit at my house, but was

Not Liked by Mrs. Tilton

on account of religious tenets; after leaving the *Independent* he edited the *New York Tribune* under Horace Greeley; the aggregate receipts in rough from my lecturing tour in one season averaged about $9,000, from which the expenses of my family had to be deducted; I can't now call to mind the exact circulation of the *Independent* was while I was there, but it had largely increased after I took charge; I do not know what its circulation was when I left; Mr. Bowen sold it to some parties, who in turn sold it to Henry Ward Beecher; I do not know what its circulation was about 17,000.

My Salary

at various times in the *Independent* office varied from seven hundred a year to seven thousand a year, and was advanced by successive steps to the latter sum, and after that it was fixed at seven thousand; before that it was five thousand and seven per cent. of the profits. In December, 1870, I abandoned lecturing and took charge of the Brooklyn *Union*, which time I also wrote a few months editor of the *Independent*. My salary on the Brooklyn *Union* was one hundred dollars a week, I think in January, '71. I don't believe any of my property brought me emolument except some money I had out at a deposit. My house at that time was worth about $17,000, and there was a mortgage of $7,500. I was offered for my share in the *Tribune* $10,000; my property in Dewellyn Park was valued at $10,000 then, and there was not any mortgage on it. I endeavored to get Mr. Moulton to purchase it, but he preferred to lend me the money. I never received $7,000 cash in all; twenty-five hundred dollars for it. There is also a lot of mine in Prospect Park, unless somebody has run off with it. [Laughter.] I understand Mr. Beecher was making inquiries about it the other day. [Increased laughter.] Mr. Bowen, on or about November, 1870, told me that for various reasons he wanted to become chief editor of the *Independent*; he said that I would be no longer on the paper. Bowen gave me notice in December that he wanted to conduct his own paper six months hence. I signed

Loved her More Dearly Than any Other Woman,

to become editor of the Brooklyn *Union* for five years, and also signed another contract with him to be special contributor to the *Independent* at a salary of $5,200 a year. My salary on the *Union* was the same, with an additional ten per cent. of the profits. These contracts were terminated with the arbitration. My valedictory was published in the *Independent* on the 22d of December, 1870. These contracts remained unbroken until the 31st of December. I had an interview with Bowen on December 23, but it did not relate to the continuance of these contracts. This, I think, was the first interview I had with him after the signing of these contracts. Mr. Johnson came over to see me shortly after this, and told me

Stories that Some Person was Circulating.

We went over to communicate with Bowen on the subject. Mr. Johnson was there during the greater part of the interview, but not during the most important part. I do not remember what I said to Mr. Bowen at the outset, nor can I tell what Mr. Johnson said. Bowen said stories were circulating about me and threatening to sweep me away like an avalanche—stories of my immorality, he said, which came to him from all parts of the world. He said if they were true, I should not live a day longer, and I agreed with him. I never heard these stories about my connections with a woman until Bowen told me I was

Persecuted With an Avalanche.

There was a small newspaper published in New York, which came out at this time with a story about my going to elope with a lady in Europe. There had been before stories published about my living with a woman who was not my wife during the political campaign out West. The relation of these stories to me by Bowen was quite a surprise and astonishment to me.

At this point the Court took the usual recess.

After the recess Tilton resumed the stand, and his cross-examination was continued by Mr. Evarts.

Bowen was very solicitous as to what Beecher's relations had been with Mrs. Tilton, and I said Beecher had been guilty of dishonorable behavior. Bowen said Beecher ought not to be allowed to preach in his church. Bowen said in substance that Beecher ought not to be allowed to remain in his pulpit. He ought to be driven out, and Bowen then said he could take steps towards the accomplishment of that because he had received from Mr. Beecher

A Humiliating Confession,

and Bowen said if I would make this demand that he would substantiate it, and would bring the volume of evidence he possessed to carry it out I said: "Hand me a sheet of paper and I will write it." A draft of the letter of accusation was prepared by me and taken to Mr. Bowen, with the envelope open.

Mr. Evarts then read the letter in evidence.

Tilton continued: The sum and substance of what I said to persons was that Mr. Beecher had made impure proposals to my wife. I did not wish to repeat the letter. When my wife gave me the paper on December 29, 1870, no one saw it until I handed it to Mr. Moulton.

LEGISLATURES.

WEST VIRGINIA.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., February 8.—The ballot in joint session to-day resulted: Camden, 25; Walker, 25; Stevenson, 10; Camperton, 15; Blair, 4.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., February 8.—In the House to-day a bill was introduced to prohibit members and officers of the General Assembly from accepting railroad passes, gifts, or commutation service not offered to the public.

In the Senate, Senate bills to repeal that portion of the school law which allows pay to school teachers while attending Teachers' Institutes, and to fix the price of legal advertising, were passed.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumors in Regard to the Louisiana Question.

Message of the President on Arkansas Affairs.

The Question of a Western Mint.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1875.

The Tax on Corporation Notes.

The Committee on Ways and Means are considering the bill abolishing the tax on notes issued as money by corporations not authorized by the national banking law.

The President's Arkansas Message.

This afternoon the President sent to the Senate his Arkansas message, the recommendations of which were given in your last Thursday's special dispatches.

Rumors from New Orleans.

The city is full of rumors from New Orleans of a compromise by which the Democrats gain all and the Republicans give up everything. But little confidence is placed in them. Senator Morton's plan for the settlement of the Louisiana question is believed to be the best, and will unquestionably be adopted.

WASHINGTON, February 8, 1875.

A Bribed Official Discovered.

A messenger of Sergant-at-Arms Ordway arrived this morning from Montreal. He had been tracking William S. King since January 29, when he first obtained sight of him. He traced him to a great stock farm near Compton, Canada, about 115 miles from Montreal, and, on the 2nd of February, about ten in the evening, placed in his hands the subpœna to appear before the Committee on Ways and Means in relation concerning his receiving $125,000 in connection with the Pacific Mail subsidy. King expressed much suprise that the messenger found him, but did not indicate he would obey the summons.

Message of the President on Arkansas Affairs.

The following is the President's message on Arkansas affairs:

To the Senate and House of the United States:

Herewith I have the honor to send, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate of the 3d instant, all the information in my possession not heretofore furnished relating to affairs in the State of Arkansas. I will venture to express the opinion that all the testimony shows that in the election of 1872, Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of that State; that he has been unlawfully deprived of possession of his office since that time; that in 1874 the Constitution of the State was by violence, intimidation and revolutionary proceedings overthrown, and a new Constitution adopted, and a new State Government established. These proceedings, if permitted to stand, practically ignore the rights of minorities in all States. Also, that this could have been prevented by the recently readmitted to Federal relations on certain conditions from changing their Constitutions and violating their pledges if such action in each case is acquiesced in. I respectfully submit whether precedent so dangerous to the stability of a State Government, if not the National Government, should be recognized by Congress. I especially call attention to the necessity for prompt action in this matter to relieve the Executive from acting upon questions which should be decided by the legislative branch of the Government.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 8, 1875.

Western Mint.

The question of a Western mint was before the sub-committee of the Bingham Committee this afternoon. Arguments were made by Messrs. Ross and Farnsworth, of Illinois, in favor of the establishment of a mint at Chicago. Senator Oglesby was also present. Representative Banning, of Ohio, who introduced the bill in the House for the establishment of a mint in Cincinnati, and Representative Sayler advocated this measure. Senators Morton and Pratt appeared in advocacy of a mint at Indianapolis. The claims of St. Louis for a mint were presented by the Senators from Missouri and Dr. Howard. The Senators from Nevada urged the establishment of a mint at Carson. All the above named places were severally urged by their respective advocates as the most suitable for a mint, on the ground of superior advantages as to the mines being the most convenient for a distributing point. Various statistics were presented in a printed and written form. The full committee will consider the subject at an early day.

Republican Senatorial Caucus on Arkansas Affairs.

After the adjournment of the Senate today, the Republican Senators held a caucus to consider the President's message on the Arkansas affairs. They were in a very harmonious action, some of the Senators being reluctant to commit themselves before they have had time to examine the documents, which have not yet been published. The Arkansas Senators were anxious for as prompt action as the state of public business would permit, and desired the matter to be sent to the Committee on Privilege and Elections for an early report. The matter will take that direction.

The opinion obtains among Republican members of the House, that apart from the whole case, the message will have the effect to put the report of the select committee, and take no action in the premises, in accordance with its recommendations.

The Postal Telegraph Bill.

The bill to be reported to-day by the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to Mr. Dorsey's Telegraph bill are immaterial, with the exception of one, which proposes to strike out the provision that the rates for the transmission of telegrams shall not exceed the rates charged to the Associated Press during the year 1875.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: John L. Routt, of Illinois, Governor of Colorado Territory, vice Edw. M. McCook, resigned; G. L. Godfrey, Receiver of public lands at Des Moines, Iowa.

Retirement of Gen. Sickles.

Senator Spencer's bill respecting the retirement of Major General Daniel E. Sickles authorizes the President to continue his name on the retired list of the army, anything in section 2 of the act of March 30, 1868, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The "Little Tariff bill" Signed.

The President to-day signed the act to amend the existing customs and internal revenue laws, and for other purposes, known as the little tariff bill.

FROM EUROPE.

SPAIN.

Alfonsist Troops in Estella.

BAYONNE, February 8.—The Alfonsist troops have entered Estella. The Carlist chiefs, Mendiri and Argoaz, were killed by their own men. Don Carlist has retreated to Vergara in Guipuzcoa.

Carlist News.

LONDON, February 8.—Dispatches from Spain do not confirm the report of the capture of Estella by Alfonsists. The Carlists claim that they have regained the ground they lost in the battle of Monday. Lorma has been compelled to abandon Zarauz and Guetaria, and is hemmed in at San Sebastian, and that the Alfonsists has lost 1,200 killed in the recent engagements.

Alfonso Going Back to Madrid.

MADRID, February 8.—King Alfonso will return to Madrid on Saturday. Gen. Joyellar takes chief command of the Army of the North.

CANADA.

Strike of Railway Employes.

MONTREAL, February 8.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company, in the case of wages ten per cent., and this morning the brakemen and conductors refused to go to work except at the old rates. There are twenty long trains lying in the yard awaiting hands to run them. No freight trains have left for the East or West to-day. The train men at Brookville also struck, and no trains are coming East from there. Railway officials are trying to induce the men to resume work, but so far without success.

AUSTRIA.

Attacks on Germany Not Permitted.

VIENNA, February 8.—Archduke Johann Salvator, of Tuscany, an officer of the Austrian army, has been ordered under arrest because in a pamphlet on military reorganization he violently attacks Germany, and declares that war between Austria and Germany is impending.

FRANCE.

The Election.

PARIS, February 8.—M. Valentin, Republican, has been elected to the Assembly from Seine et Oise. There was no choice in the Cotes du Nord district.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 9, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, lower temperatures, except on the middle Atlantic coast; northwest, backing to southwest, winds, and generally clear weather.

LOUISIANA.

The Congressional Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8.—James Buckner testified that the White League was organized for protection, because information had been received of the formation of a Black League. The affair of the 14th of September was the impulse of the hour. The fight was brought on by the police, who refused to allow the withdrawal of arms from a steamboat. At the time the organization numbered nine companies. The members are principally business men. The city property now could scarcely be mortgaged for one-eigth of its former value.

W. W. Howe, sworn—Has lived in the city since 1863; was in the United States army; has been Judge of the Supreme Court bench of the State; resigned in 1870; always acted with the Republican party.

Chase E. Fenner, sworn—Resides in the city; is an attorney-at-law. New Orleans has depreciated 2/3 much in her value that the latter may be said almost to have been annihilated in three-fourths of the State. It would be impossible to fix an appreciable value upon property.

Wm. Alexander (colored), sworn—Is President of a Conservative club; believed that the time had come when a change in office would be beneficial for his race, consequently he, with many others, colored men, voted the white ticket.

The committee to-night adjourned to meet in Washington. The members state that they would leave to-morrow, via Mobile.

No Compromise.

The Committee of Seventy passed resolutions, to be sent to the Conservative caucus, expressing their opinion that any compromise having the effect of recognizing the legality of the Kellogg Government or impairing the rights of the people as they stood on the 4th of January last will be disastrous to the interests of the people of the State and of the whole Union.

11 P. M.—There has been no decision yet by the Conservative caucus on the compromise.

A Card From a Member of the Congressional Committee.

Hon. L. S. Marshall, in a published card, says: "I notice that the city press, in discussing the propositions made for the adjustment of grave questions arising out of the extraordinary

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1815.

BONDS at Frankfort 98¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

ADVICES from Washington lead to the impression that the House Committee will report favorably on the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

THE President has approved the law to amend the existing customs and internal revenue laws, better known as the "little tariff bill," and it is therefore now a law.

THE latest advices from Spain are to the effect that the Alfonsists are steadily gaining advantages, and the Carlists are retreating on all sides. Is it possible that the end is nearing in Spain?

THE British Government, we understand, insists that the Joint Commission shall sit at Halifax, under the Alabama Treaty, to adjust the fisheries question, and of course it will be done.

KING, he of Pacific Mail subsidy fame, has been found, near Compton, Canada, and served with a subpœna to appear before the Committee of Ways and Means to testify concerning certain $125,000. He did not indicate whether he would obey the summons, however.

THE Beecher trial makes haste but slowly, having entered upon the sixth week with little or no indications that the end is approaching. Meanwhile Mr. Beecher attends to all the duties pertaining to the pastorate of his church, as though nothing out of the ordinary way was transpiring.

THE people, or their representatives in the various Legislatures, have retired the following ten United States Senators, all of whom, we believe, declined to return their back pay to the Treasury, which they had a perfect right to do, if they wanted: Messrs. Tipton of Nebraska, Brownlow of Tennessee, Carpenter of Wisconsin, Boreman of West Virginia, Flanagan of Texas, Gilbert of Florida, Lewis of Virginia, Stockton of New Jersey, Stewart of Nevada, and Sprague of Rhode Island.

IT appears that what is termed the "iron clad oath," one of the most important of the reconstruction laws, is still in full force, although by joint resolution of Congress it has been waived where ex-Confederate officials are elected to Congress. The member from Chicago, Mr. Caulfield, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Rice, took the iron clad oath when he was sworn in a few days since, and it is now proposed to return to the old practice of administering it to all applicants for seats in Congress alike. It would exclude some eighty-two applicants for seats in the next House, but their places could easily be filled by the election of other and more loyal men.

THE real effect of the new rule adopted by the House of Representatives at Washington, in order to put a stop to filibustering and at the same time permit full debate, is readily understood, and was well illustrated by the lengthy debate on the Civil Rights bill, which the Democrats tried forty-six hours' continuous session to prevent; but the old abrogated rule is not so readily comprehended. Under its operations one-fifth of the members present controlled the House absolutely, even to the extent of stopping all business whenever it pleased. The average attendance in the House is about two hundred and eight. One-fifth of the members present, or fifty-six, could force the Speaker to call the yeas and nays upon any and every motion made, and by making motions to adjourn over and over, and calling the yeas and nays on each, business, or debate even, was stopped indefinitely—at the pleasure of one-fifth of the members present. And this is what the adoption of the new rule prevents.

WE bespeak the special attention of the benevolent and humanitarian in our community, to the appeal made by our Chamber of Commerce for relief for the sufferers in Kansas and Nebraska. The destitution in that Western section of our country is appalling, and nothing but immediate relief will save thousands from actually perishing by starvation. It is true we have much destitution in our midst, but while our charities should, perhaps, commence at home, they should not end there, and a part of our beneficence should extend in aid of the sufferers elsewhere. The destitute in the West were made so, through no fault of their own, and in a manner that admitted of no human interposition, and their sufferings therefore appeal with peculiar force to our largest sympathies. We hope this appeal will be promptly responded to, and we have a confidence in our people that makes us feel that the response will be generous as well as prompt. Any contributions left at the GAZETTE office will be given to the proper authorities and public acknowledgment made.

THE belief is growing that the agitations at the South may yet bring into full discussion certain questions of fundamental law, relative to the right of the Federal Government to compel order and quiet in the States. This discussion will tend toward a close and accurate definition of the rights and powers of the General Government, and to the development of sufficient strength to completely and permanently put an end to a condition of semi-insurrection in any State. It is more than probable that the campaign of 1876 will be fought out on this issue. Referring to the several "independent" papers that have of late been giving aid and comfort to the Democracy on this issue, the New York *Advertiser* says: They have no real cause of battle with Republicans. They have no love for Democracy. But they prefer to join with the foes of their old-time doctrines, rather than follow the lead of the men whom the crisis has called to the front, and have recklessly sacrificed principle to prejudice. They may not foresee it, but they join the Democratic party only to dig its grave and become involved with it in its final destruction. If it were possible that the Democracy should elect their President in 1876, it would be the signal of their doom. They would repeat the attack on Fort Sumter by an assault on negro citizenship, by the reassertion of State Rights, and by every form of sectional madness. The old slave oligarchy would reassert its claims, and would rule by the force of sheer audacity. Such is the situation. The one question for decision by the people is that of Federal supremacy. By that doctrine only can the Republican party achieve victory and the Union insure its safety."

THE ARKANSAS REPORT.

The report of the majority of the Committee charged with the investigation of affairs in Arkansas rebukes, by its liberality and more than fairness, the argument that the Republican party is disposed to deal unjustly with the Southern people. As the report states, technically, the Garland Government is illegal, and the means employed to change the Constitution, and to subvert the Government were all illegal, and thus wrong. But practically there was a disposition to accept the new order of things, and hence the recommendation that the Garland Government be permitted to continue, without interference by either Congress or the Executive. Mr. Ward, it is true, presents a minority report, which insists upon the enforcement of the law as it stood in Arkansas, which would replace Brooks as Governor, and abrogate the new Constitution. But the majority of the Committee, with Judge Poland as chairman, have reported favorably to the recognition of the Garland Government, thus accepting the situation as it is. The fact that there is lawlessness and violence, and that it is aimed against the colored people, on account of politics, is admitted, but even this is thought to be controllable, if the law is vigorously enforced. At all events the majority is favorable to the people having full scope, and then holding them responsible for the correct administration of affairs.

We refer to this for the purpose of emphasizing the remark that the Republican party has shown a liberality in dealing with Southern affairs that has not been appreciated at the South, and falsified at the North. It has quietly permitted State after State to be wrested from its political control when by the exercise of power it could have prevented it. With all the temptation to exercise this power that comes from the knowledge that its generosity was being abused, it forbore, and has, to this moment. The only plea that can possibly be urged in favor of the new Arkansas Constitution is, that it seems to represent the wishes of the people, although illegally adopted. Yet there is ample room for interference, and this could be justified on strictly legal grounds. Should the majority report be accepted, however, it will illustrate, as nothing else could possibly do, the generosity of the Republican party toward that State. We have no faith, however, that this will contribute to a better understanding between the two parties. The Democracy are fully bent on striking for success, and to this, conscience, justice and right are to be subordinated. Generosity will be thrown away on them.

INCREASED REVENUE.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Committee of Ways and Means are casting about for an increase of revenue of thirty or forty million dollars. The abolition of the money system, while it cured an exceptional abuse that had crept into an indispensible system, destroyed the only preventive for smuggling, and reduced our revenue many millions per annum. Other depressing causes have likewise been in operation, so that some measure for an increase of revenue or a reduction of expenditures is imperative.

The act of Congress of March 25, 1862, makes a general standing annual appropriation of coin for "the purchase or payment of one per cent. of the entire debt of the United States, to be *made within each fiscal year* after July 1, 1862, which amount is to be set apart as a sinking fund, the interest of which shall in a like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt."

This law was wholly disregarded until Mr. Boutwell became Secretary of the Treasury in 1869, when he at once commenced the purchase of bonds under its provisions; which was continued until September, 1873, since which time the law has again been a dead letter. During the flush times of 1870–1–2 large payments of the public debt were made. In the month of July, 1869, $18,000,000 of the debt was paid at an expense in currency of $21,388,548. September, 1870, paid $11,000,000 at an expense of $12,006,345 in currency. And from May, 1869, to October, 1873, during the entire period of the enforcement of the law, $323,253,800 of the public debt was paid at an expense in currency of $363,012,282. It will be seen, therefore, that the law has been complied with. In fact, payments have been made about four years ahead. But Secretary Bristow holds that, technically, the law requires purchases to be made "within each fiscal year," which would require about $32,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30 next, and some $66,000,000 to carry us to June 30, 1876. However, it is a mere question of actual and technical compliance with the law of 1862. If the law could be wholly disregarded from 1862 to 1869 it would seem as though it ought not to be very troublesome now, since it has been complied with in advance. Nearly four hundred million dollars in currency have been appropriated from the tax-payers' Treasury to pay off the National debt, during the past five years. The Nation's creditors are not at all pressing, and if no payments of the National debt are to be made during the present and next fiscal years, the need of largely increased revenue is not clearly apparent.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

The attempt to arrange and pacify the difficulties in Louisiana, by means of a compromise, while showing the desire of the Congressional Committee to do all that can be done to stop the present sad condition of affairs in that State, illustrates, at the same time, the utter impossibility of accomplishing anything by mere compromise. The McEnery Legislature seemed inclined to accept the propositions offered, but they were then bitterly denounced at a public meeting. On the other hand, the Kellogg Legislature utterly refused to have any part in the proposed compromise, and thus one of the principals to the affair could not be controlled. The same implacable spirit animates both parties, and hence the utter impossibility of producing results. Of the merits of one side or the other, there is this to be said: The McEneryites did not complain that injustice had been done them in the proposed arrangement, but urged that they had the advantage of position, in that the country at large sympathized with their view of the subject, and is disposed to aid them. Hence they will do nothing to promote peace among themselves. On the other side the Kelloggites claim that the Conservatives recognized the justice of their position, and hence there is no reason why they should yield to their enemies

We do not enter here into the discussion of the merits of the one or other of these views. To attempt to decide on them would involve the opening up of the entire question at issue, and this has been so fully considered as not to require repetition here. This utter implacability of spirit, however, opens up the question whether it is not better at once to determine the course that shall be pursued in Louisiana, and then resolutely follow it to the end. It is evident that the people of Louisiana need to be taught the lesson of obedience to law. They have become so accustomed to a career of lawlessness, and so embittered in their political feelings, that there is an utter implacability of spirit. It must be clear that government cannot be maintained under this condition of things. Either the majority must rule, or all government is at an end. Whatever there may be in the allegations of one party or other, it is clear that the Kellogg Government has, so far, on its side the form of law. It is certainly far better to submit, even if injustice has been done, than to be perpetually disturbing the peace. And submission to the forms of law is certainly the short road to the attainment of success under the law.

In the face of all that is charged, it remains indisputably true that the finances of Louisiana have improved under the Kellogg administration. It is at least probable that had he received that confidence and support of the people, irrespective of politics, the difficulties which have environed that State would now be greatly lessened, if not altogether relieved. The violent struggles for power, the crimination and recrimination, and the occasional outbreaks of violence have done more to paralyze industry, discourage commerce, and in many ways to destroy the prosperity of the State than any other one cause. And so long as one party can resort to violence to defeat the efforts of an unacceptable administration, the other can, with at least equal justice, do the same thing. It is wrong in either case, and in every sense; and unless we are willing to tolerate an example among us which will ultimately tend to produce the same disorganization that exists at the South, we must meet the emergency, and suppress, with a strong hand, Southern violence and lawlessness. We are glad that the Committee of Congress seeks patiently to reach the truth, but obedience to law is as essential as truth.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A COLORED preacher in South Carolina puts his foot on excessive bribery at elections, and crushes it. "Dis ting," he says, "ob gittin' $100 for a vote is all wrong; $10 is as much as it is worf."

DEMOCRATIC clubs throughout the country are firing one hundred guns in honor of Andy Johnson. He says it must be a mistake—he doesn't seek the bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth.

IT is said that Representative Taylor, of Indiana, is to be appointed Second Assistant Postmaster General, in place of Mr. Rhoust, to be nominated Governor of Colorado, in place of Governor McCook, resigned.

THERE is a fear prevalent in Ohio that Gov. Allen's prospects for "rising up" to the Democratic nomination for the Presidency have been dimmed by the sudden way in which Andrew Johnson has leaped into popularity.

"EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS" is expected to deliver an oration over the tomb of Robert E. Lee, about the 12th of October next. He should postpone the occasion until the question whether the Confederacy comprehends the United States is settled.

THE Syracuse *Journal* says: "It is charged by the Copperheads that it took Phil. Sheridan five years to graduate at West Point. The Washington *Republican* remarks that it did not take him five minutes to quiet affairs in New Orleans.

THE Hon. Ben. H. Hill, who is now being persistently urged as a candidate for member of Congress from Georgia, in appealing to his friends for support, says that "secession was a mistake—a terrible mistake; but secession was no crime. Radicalism is no mistake—it is dellberate, intentional, wicked, ever-increasing crime." How eminently loyal these reconstructed Southerners are becoming!

MR. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Ky., has the honor of being the first Congressman that was ever convicted of falsehood before the body of which he is a member. As to his conviction there seems to be no question. Some Democratic members, like Mr. Cox, asserted that there had been language used at various times which was a provocation to strong language on the part of John Young Brown; but there is no denial of the fact that John Young Brown told a falsehood to the Speaker in the presence of the whole House.

PERSONAL.

THE will of Capt. E. B. Ward is being fiercely contested.

WM. BUTLER DUNCAN has resigned from the directory of the Erie Railway Co.

A PARIS correspondent says American girls are fewer, but prettier, this year in that city.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says Gail Hamilton is the ugliest woman in Washington. Which is it, Mr. Ward?

THE young lady whom Lewis, of the Detroit *Free Press* will marry is not a millionaire, but a milliner. The happy compositor did it.

MR. HENRY R. MYGATT has sent to the State Library at Albany an original survey bill made by Washington at the age of 17. It has been placed with other Washington memorials.

DON JUAN IRENEO ALFONSO JOSE ALCALA Y SOUZAS DE SANCHEZ PONTEVIDE DE ARRAN Y MALAGAS Y ARBIZATEGUI DE AZARRAGA DE APARICIOS DE VELAS SANDE MARQUEZ, Marquis of Lomas and of Sebalda, is married.

IF MISS REUTER, daughter of Baron Concession Reuter, had an insignificant name, she changed it for one big enough by marrying Count Albert Magnus Osto Steenbuch, Secretary of the Swedish and Norwegian Legation.

NATHANIEL T. HUBBARD shares with W. M. Evarts alone the honor of the freedom of the floor of the New York Produce Exchange for life. The only grudge Evarts has been exchanging lately are sneers and sharp words.

SIR EDWARD CREASY, the historian, is about to resign the appointment of Chief Justice of Ceylon, which he has held for more than fourteen years. It is said that the precarious state of his health would render a return to Ceylon in all likelihood fatal.

SPEAKING of the late Trask, the anti-tobacco apostle, the Chicago *Times* says: "He was a well-meaning, God-fearing man, who mistook his mission, and every smoker, in the kindliness and charity which is born of the lighted weed, will say, 'Peace to his ashes.'"

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has admitted to his private chapel at Addington two ladies (mother and daughter) who have been working at Maidstone for some time as deaconnesses. The Bishop of Ely has likewise formally admitted a deaconess in his private chapel.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S "Recollections" of Gladstone are apparently unpleasant. He says the ex-Premier sought to degrade his country from its rank as an Empire to be a market for cheap goods. It was Russell who echoed Palmerston's famous couplet:

Who in a fight will interpose
Must surely get a bloody nose.

DR. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, a well known Chinese scholar, has recently published a Syllabic Dictionary of the Chinese language, arranged according to the Wu-fang-yuen-yin, with the pronunciation of the characters as heard in Peking, Canton, Amoy and Shanghai. The work has been printed at the Am. Presbyterian Mission Press at Shanghai, and is comprised in one volume of about 1,200 pages.

GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON, in his "Rebel's Recollections," tells an interesting anecdote of Stonewall Jackson's life. He was a very stern, religious man, and intemperance by him was the greatest of all vices, but his soldiers loved him, and one of them came to his tent one day, half drunk, and with a bottle of whisky in his hand proposed the following toast: "Here's to you, General; may I live to see you stand on the highest pinnacle of Mount Ararat and hear you give the command, 'By the right of nations from into empires—worlds, right face.'"

MR. S. W. BRADSTREET, of Monticello, who married Miss E. A. Wallace, of Waterloo, Ia., found it necessary to publish a card to the effect that, as the bride was the proprietress of a ladies' furnishing store at Waterloo, it would be necessary for her to remain there, and dispense with the formality of a wedding reception or honeymoon tour, and winds up with the following:

"And we hope all gossip-mongers, 'under whose tongues lay the poison of asps,' and all those who must know the particulars of other folks' business, will be content with this statement."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE girls who tend tables at Connecticut fairs and sell kisses at ten cents a kiss, won't give three for a quarter. Stingy!

A BERLIN circus horse sits at table and eats like a human being, with knife and fork fastened to his two fore legs by straps.

ELIZABETH INGRAM, a midwife of Coventry, England, has been convicted of manslaughter for conveying puerperal fever to her patients.

THE Charity ball in New York, this year, was the most successful ever held. The company was large and brilliant, and charity is $20,000 the richer for it.

A WICKED man in Davenport, being on his deathbed, wished to consult some proper person regarding his future state, and his friend sent a fire insurance agent to him.

IN the year 1870 there were made in the whole world 2,200,000 watches, of which Switzerland made 1,600,000; France 300,000; England, 200,000; and this country, 100,000.

PEANUTS are rapidly coming to the front as an article of trade. Ten years ago the crop did not amount to more than 150,000 bushels. Last year 2,000,000 bushels were raised, valued at $3,000,000. Philadelphia alone takes 600,000 bushels of peanuts.

THE New York *Witness*, the *Methodist*, and California *Christian Advocate*, declare that "the shadow on the temperance dial has gone back forty years," because the New York *Advocate* has "inserted a recipe for making cider, with remarks laudatory of that beverage."

KALAKAUA remarked to a friend, before leaving Washington, that the ladies of that city appeared to him "very forward." One of his attendants, who chanced at the moment to spy a fashionably dressed female with an enormous bustle, expressed the opinion that the lady seemed to him principally "backward."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

MR. CHARLES NORDHOFF, in his book on American Sociology, shows that there are eight regular communistic societies in the United States, with seventy-two branches and a membership of 5,000 persons. The communities are, however, based on a somewhat more solid ground than those projected by Robert Owen, Albert Brisbane, Dana, and other Fourierite lights, forty years ago, and who disappeared as the morning dew.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* says: "The proposed reduction of ten per cent. in all Government salaries exceeding $1,200 a year, is a severe and sweeping measure, but not more so than the case demands. In fact, the present condition of the Government finances is such (owing to its exhausting efforts in suppressing a Democratic rebellion) that hardly any measure, consistent with honesty and within the proper range of Government action, can be called too severe."

THE great increase in the production of silver in the United States and Territories in the last year or two does not help the specie payments provision of the new finance law, because real "specie payments" mean redemption of greenbacks in gold. The Director of the Mint, in his recent report to Congress, places the annual production of silver at $40,000,000 per annum. One year's production of silver would therefore be about all we would ever use as currency in this country.

WOOD is consumed in immense quantities on the railroads of this country, the locomotives on many of them consuming wood for fuel. There are probably about 70,000 miles of railroad in the country, and besides the great quantities of lumber used for fences, bridges and buildings, there are about 2,500 ties used for each mile of road. Assuming the average "life" of a tie to be six years, there would be 25,000,000 ties used annually, and it is estimated that these would contain 50,000,000 cubic feet of timber. This is only a fraction of the whole amount of lumber used by railroad companies.

THE Glasgow Presbytery (Scotland) has recently had an extended discussion over a new hymn book. A condensed account of the proceedings in the *Independent* shows that Sunday School hymnology is not always open to sharp criticism on the score of both phraseology and sentiment. One clergyman took exception to the opening statement in one of Bishop Heber's familiar hymns:

By cool Siloam's shady rill,
How sweet the lily grows.

No shady rill is there and no lily grows in the neighborhood; and he thought it improper to sing a topographical and botanical falsehood.

THE Queen of Madagascar, "Ranovalomanjaka," is justly entitled to "praise in prose," for an emancipation proclamation which she recently issued. It is dated Antananarivo October 23, 1874, and orders the liberation of all slaves imported into her kingdom since the date of the treaty of 1865 entered into with Great Britain for the suppression of that traffic. The certificate on the proclamation is curious in construction and remarkable for the names it embodies. It closes in this way: "Says Ranovalomanjaka, Queen of Madagascar, &c., &c. This is the word of Ranovalomanjaka, Queen of Madagascar. Says Rainilaiarivony, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief in Madagascar."

A VERY singular electrical phenomenon occurred at Mr. J. N. Rose's house during the severe wind storm of Thursday. While the women were preparing dinner Mr. Rose's little boy directed his mother's attention to what he called a butterfly humming over the sheathing under the cooking stove. It proved to be a ball of fire, which rapidly passed back and forth and up over the stove, buzzing like a small galvanic battery. The pots and kettles on the stove were so heavily charged that in taking hold or touching any part a stunning shock was experienced. The ball of fire continued to play for about five minutes, and cooking had to be suspended for an hour.—*Ingo (Cal.) Independent.*

AFTER the 10th of this month it will be useless for any person to ask the stamp clerk at the Detroit Postoffice to lick on a stamp for him. He's been very obliging in this respect for a year past, but he finds that his health is failing, and his family doctor has told him to shut down on it. His tongue is sore, his throat is dry, and morning to Saturday night that when a man wants to know how much postage there is on a letter to Turkey, he replies, "Do you want to send it to Con—Constan—Constantin—" and he can't get any further. And he finds that so much mucilage going down his throat spoils his taste for mince pies and buckwheat cakes, and he frequently dreams that he is a big hunk of gum arabic, and that some one is boiling him down and bottling him up.

The Vote on the Bill.

The vote on the Civil Rights bill in the House of Representatives has crystalized the reliable elements of the Republican party, and made it once more a compact body, standing firmly on the foundation of principle. It was not to be expected that all the Southern members would adhere to their allegiance when it came to a question in which their constituents took such strong and personal interest. It was natural that some of them should look out for themselves, as did the Southern members of the old Whig party when the Wilmot Proviso awoke a war of clashing interests. But there is no such excuse to offer for William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, who stands on record as the only Republican who voted against the bill giving equal civil rights to colored citizens. He has taken it out of the "nigger" for defeating him at the late election. Having money, and fancying himself a statesman because his money brought around him a crowd of flatterers, he plunged into the contest in November with a child-like and bland reliance on the white men of New Jersey, and woke up to find that the black vote had left him out in the cold. There's statesmanship for you! However, this suckling Cicero had his revenge yesterday, and he can now prepare to step down and out forever. He has no company in his shame. Mr. S. B. Chittenden, who represents a Brooklyn district, was nominated and elected by the Democrats, and the Republican party has no claim upon him whatever. He but followed the promptings of his constituents and his pocket. Mr. Chittenden has dry goods to sell to the South. As for the Republican party, it is stronger to-day, through the vote on the Civil Rights bill, than it has been for many months. It is to battle in the future for principle, and, if true to itself, it can readily win back its old supremacy.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

The Countess Miraflore.

In her last letter from Rome, Anne Brewster gossips about King Victor Emanuel and his relations with the Countess Miraflore. The villa which is owned and occupied by the Countess is a little distance from the city and is one of the most delightfully situated residences in the vicinity of Rome. The new Almanach de Gotha for 1875 persists in calling her the morganatic wife of Victor Emanuel, but she is not. She was married to the King in the spring of 1869, regularly, by a Jesuit priest, when His Majesty of Italy had a severe illness and thought he was dying. By way of making terms with the unknown future, Victor asked the Pope's pardon for past offenses, promised to be a good son of the Church in the future, and married his mistress. The Almanach de Gotha, for the coming year, gives the Countess' name before marriage "Vorcellana." She is Victor Emanuel's lawful wife, and, if the marriage was acknowledged by the Government, she would be the Queen of Italy. She is a very coarse, common-looking woman of about 48 or 50, but quite as good-looking as the King, who is, as is well known, one of the plainest, most ordinary-looking sovereigns of Europe, although he has a brave, manly appearance.

A Singularly Fatal Occupation.

The statement has been made by a Sheffield, England, physician, that the fork-grinders' employment is probably more fatal to human life than any other pursuit in England. According to this authority, there are generally from 8 to 10 individuals at work in the room in which this industry is carried on, and the dust which is created, composed of fine particles of stone and metal—the grinding being always performed on a dry stone—rises in clouds, and pervades the atmosphere to which the operatives are confined. The dust, which is thus every moment inhaled, gradually undermines the vigor of the constitution, and produces permanent disease of the lungs, accompanied by difficulty of breathing, cough, and a wasting of the animal frame, often at the early age of 25, and the average longevity of fork-grinders is found not to exceed 30 years.

THE FARMER FEEDETH ALL.

BY CHARLES G. LELAND.

My lord rides through this palace gate,
My lady sweeps along in state;
The sage thinks long on many a thing,
And the maiden muses on marrying;
The minstrel harpeth merrily,
And the sailor lounges the livelong day;
The huntsmen kills the good red deer,
And the soldier wars without e'en fear;
But fall to each whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Smith hammereth cherry red the sword,
Priest preacheth pure the Holy Word;
Dame Alice weaveth broidered veil,
Clerk Richard tales of love can tell;
The tap wife sells her foaming beer,
Dan Fisher fisheth in the mere;
The courtiers ruffle, strut and shine,
While pages bring them gascon wine.
But fall to each whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

Man builds his castles fair and high,
Wherever river runneth by;
Great cities rise in every land,
Great churches show the builder's hand;
Great arches, monuments, and towers,
Fair palaces, and pleasing bowers;
Great work is done, be it here or there,
And well man worketh everywhere;
But work or rest, whate'er befall,
The farmer he must feed them all.

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Saturday, February 6th.
BEST BARGAINS IN
NEW DRESS GOODS,
Ladies' Suits, Sacques, Shawls, &c., Suitable for Present and Early Spring Wear.
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Stock now full and complete, to supply the unusually large demands we are having for Dress Goods, Suits, Sacques, Shawls, &c.
BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS.
In these goods we can offer very attractive bargains at 25c to 75c per yard.
Black All Wool Cashmeres.
Special Bargains in very fine Black Cashmeres, at 87½c, 90c and $1; fully equal to goods usually sold at from $1 to $1.25.
Finest Black Cashmeres, very low prices.
Desirable colors in Cashmeres and Merinos.
New Bargains in Black Dress Silks, at $1.25 to $1.50.
Best Black Dress Silks, one-third under value.
Fine Dress Goods of every description.
At 37½c and 50c, Extra Bargains in Black Empress Cloths, worth 50 to 62½c.
New Tycoon Repps at lowest prices.
At 12½c to 25c, Very Desirable Dress Goods.
Children's Dress Goods, all kinds.
Mourning Dress Goods, great variety.
Extra Bargains in Remnants and Short Lengths of Dress Goods.
SPECIAL NOTICE
mers can always depe and new, and prices a
WILLIAM SEMPLE
NEW GOODS.
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RETAIL STORES.
We are now opening our new line of
LADIES' MUSLIN CHEMISES,
Night Gowns, Toilet Sacques,
SKIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ALSO,
Misses' Chemises, Night Gowns
Drawers and Skirts,
With and without waists. These goods are made up in the very best manner, and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.
FRESH LOT OF
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
At Very Low Prices.
NAINSOOKS,
Allover Tucks and with Reveving.
VIC. LAWN,
With Reveving and Brocade Stripe.
NEW STYLES LINEN
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
Striped Sets, Collars and Cuffs,
NEW NECK RUCHING,
Puffed Swiss and Lace Jackets, with Tabifer.
WHITE SILK SCARFS.
NEW BLACK GROS GRAIN
DRESS SILKS,
WEAR GUARANTEED.
Black and White Striped Dress Silks,
All at Lowest Figures.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
BLACK SILKS.
DARK,
SEAL
BROWN
AND OTHER COLORS,
AT
White, Orr & Co.'s,
35 Fifth Avenue.
DRESS GOODS!!
Ladies' Elegant Braided and Beaded Cashmere Costumes and Sacques at a Special Bargain.
Black Cashmeres, Black Mohairs and Alpacas at unusually Low Prices.
Dress Goods in all the New and Desirable Shades at very Low Prices, at
H. J. LYNCH'S
No. 76 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
1875.
CARPETS.
Splendid Assortment,
Elegant Designs,
Great Inducement
IN PRICE.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.
BRIDGE WORK.
UNION IRON MILLS,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
GIRDERS, CHANNEL IRON, ANGLES, PLATES, ANGLE, POST IRON.
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Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
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Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed Information, giving calculations strains, &c., furnished on application.
KEYSTONE BRIDGE COMP'Y,
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn Tables,
Roofs, &c.
OFFICES—Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets; Pittsburgh; No. 426 Walnut street, Philadelphia; No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Saturday, February 6th.
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,
Cassimeres, Cloths, Jeans, &c., Housekeeping Dry Goods, Muslins, Calicos, &c., an Immense Stock, Lowest Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Best Country and Eastern
BLANKETS!
Barred, Plain, Colored and White Country Flannels.
Red, Twilled, Shaker and Country Flannels.
Twilled Flannels, all colors and qualities.
Fine White and Colored Flannels, all kinds.
Plain and Barred Saxony and Opera Flannels.
Best White, all wool, Shaker Flannels.
At 10c and 12½c, Plain and Barred Flannels.
At 12c, Dark Colored Twilled Flannels.
At 18½c, Good Barred Flannel.
At 20c, an extra Bargain in Twilled Flannel.
At $1.50, Full Size Heavy Twilled Red Comforts.
At $1.50, Fair Gray Blankets.
At $4, Pair Extra good White Blankets.
All our popular bargains in
MUSLINS and CALICOS
Will still be continued.
White and Colored Table Linens, at very low prices.
Bargains in Linen Towels and Towellings.
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings.
White and Colored Bed Quilts.
Sheeting and Pillow-case Muslins.
At 5c and upwards best makes of Calicos.
At 8½c and 10c, yard wide Soft Finish Bleached Muslin.
Linen Shirt Bosoms—extra bargain.
---Owing to our large
nd on finding the stoc
lways the lowest.
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nd 169 Federal Str
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ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
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Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
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This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
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OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
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STOVES, RANGES, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
49 Sixth Street,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
IN THE
CHILSON
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WELLMAN REFLECTOR,
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTLES.
ALSO,
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FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
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Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed
Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
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Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

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CAPITAL.....$300,000.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 9, 1875.

A day of moderate activity at the banks marked a fair opening of the week's business. There is, however, still a feeling of depression, but a better feeling, nevertheless, than has existed for a time past. There is a perceptible let-up from the pressure of the first of January, and a belief is prevalent that this condition of affairs will gradually improve till Spring draws on. There are those among our business men who anticipate a moderately active Spring business. Real estate continues in but moderate demand, and the rate of interest in the loan market seems not to be perceptibly affected by the rate of gold.

—Says the Philadelphia *Ledger:* A very heavy amount of bullion within a very few days has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, and for what purpose is unknown, but, under the action of the Bank in holding the miuimum rate down to 2 per cent., need excite no alarm here. To those who are "short" of the market it will teach, perhaps, a good lesson, but as evidencing any real falling off in Government credit it cannot be accepted as a fair criterion. It is to be remembered that the home demand for Government bonds for the last few weeks has swept them from the market, and resort has been had to foreign markets for a supply. This has necessitated an export of gold coin in payment therefor, and the upward movement in the price has been predicated upon this fact. The movement is likely to be of practical benefit to the country, by stimulating the exports of grain, cotton and various kinds of produce, and the value of bills problably would be enhanced abroad by the higher price of gold.

—A report comes from Washington that the tea and coffee tax has been abandoned, at least for the present, so that those who have purchased large amounts of those articles, in the expectation that the tariff of ten cents on the one and three on the other would be imposed, will find that they have put their faith in politicians with the usual result.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked
Gold	114¼	114¼
U. S. 5ixes—1861—coupon	120⅜	120¾
5-20 1862	116⅛	116¼
20—1864	117¼	117½
" 1865	120	119⅝
" 1865 new.	119	118⅞
" 1867	120	119⅝
" 1868—coupons	120	119⅞
10-40's	114¼	114⅜
Currency 6's	119¼	119½
New 5 per cents.	115	115⅛
10-40's—coupons	117⅜	117¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101⅝	101¾
Erie	28¼	28
" preferred	100⅛	101
C. C. & I. C.	4	4
St. Paul	36¾	36⅝
Michigan Southern	74	73⅞
Do Central	74½	77
North Western Common	44⅝	45⅛
Do Pref	58¼	58⅜
Rock Island	102⅜	104
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	95	92¾
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾
Western Union Telegraph	73	73¼
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅝	28
Illinois Central	97¼	97¾
Toledo & Wabash	19⅛	19½
Harlem	128½	127
Adams Express	100¼	100¼
American Express	61	63½
U. S. Express	57½	57
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	93	93½
Fort Wayne	97½	97¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21	21
Panama	113½	111
Iron Mountain		25

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	55¾	55½
" scrip	102	103
Reading	56⅝	56⅜
Oil Creek	13¾	13⅝
Lehigh Valley	62¾	63
Central Transportation	43	44
Minpire do.	7	8
N. Y. & E. P. R.	90¾	91
P. C. & St. L. 7's	77¾	

NEW YORK, February 8, 1875.

Money 2½@3. Prime mercantile paper is unchanged. Sterling closed firm at 486 for sixty days and 489 for sight. The customs receipts were $593,000. Gold opened at 114¾, and closed at 114½, the two extremes of the day having been 114¾ and 114¼. The carrying rates were 1, 3, and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $406,00. The clearings were $67,000,000. There was some talk this afternoon of a "squeeze" in cash gold. The intervention of the new loan of the city of Paris, announced by cable, amounted to forty millions than was required. The amount asked for was 250,000,000 francs, but the subscriptions reached 10,500,000,000 francs. Government bonds were steady. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were quiet. Stocks opened quiet, and the fluctuations as a general thing were narrow. Prices declined ¼ to ⅝ per cent. early in the day, but recovered towards noon. The improvement was afterwards lost. After the second board Union Pacific and Northwest were firm, the former selling at 39¾, and the latter at 54¾. There was little change in the balance of the market. The weakness in Erie, both here and at London, was due to the resignation of William Butler Duncan from the directory. The market was firm during the last hour of business, and prices advanced ⅛ to 1½ per cent. from the lowest points of the day. The leading features were Northwest, Lake Shore, Western Union, St. Paul and Union Pacific. The transactions aggregated 152,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Pacific Mail, 43,000 Western Union, 16,000 Northwest, 6,000 St. Paul, 16,000 Erie, 24,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Ohios, and 19,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 120¼@5-20 s of '65, 119¾; do of '64, 119¾; do of '65, 119¾; do of '67, 119⅝; do of '68, 120⅛; do 10-'65 new, 118⅝; new, 115⅝; 10-40s, 114¼; currency 6s, 119¾.

State Stocks.—Missouri 6s, ——; Tennessee, old, 64; do new, 64; Virginia, new, 32; do old 32; North Carolina, old, 27; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 39; Western Union Telegraph Company, 73¾; Quicksilver, 31; Adams Express, 100¼; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 93½; American Merchants Union Express, 61½; United States Express, 57; Pacific Mail 34¾; New York Central, 101¼; Erie, 28¼; do preferred, 100⅛; American Merchants Union Express, 61½; United States Express, 57; Pacific Mail 34¾; New York Central, 101¼; Erie, 28¼; do preferred, 100⅛; Michigan Central, 92¼; Northwestern common, 45¾; do preferred, 58⅜; Rock Island, 104; New Jersey Central, 128; St. Paul, 36¾; do preferred, 74; Toledo & Wabash, 19½; do preferred, 42; Fort Wayne, 97½; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 104¾; do preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64¼; Hannibal & Quincy, 104; Lake Shore, 73¾; Panama, 114; Illinois Central, 98; Union Pacific, 40¾; Central Pacific, 97¼; Union, 93¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 103¾.

LONDON, February 8—5 P. M.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on-day on balance amounts to £10,000. Consols money, 92¾ @92⅝; account 92¾@92⅞; 1-20's of '65, 107¾; do of '67, 107¾; 10-40's, 106¾; new 5's 107¾. New York Central 92; Erie 29@29¼; do preferred, 44¾.

FRANKFORT, February 8.—Bonds of 1862, 68¾. PARIS, February 8.—Rentes 64f. 75c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1875.

The Crude market continues firm and considerably excited, and prices, as compared with Saturday, have still further advanced; immediate shipment quoted at $1.50@2 per bbl at Parker, which is the highest point it has touched since early last summer. Refined also continues firm, although as might be expected, the recent sharp advance has curtailed business somewhat at the seaboard. On cars here quotations may be given at 11¾@11¾c for shipment to Baltimore via Connellsville route, and 10c to go to Philadelphia over the Penna. R. R. A scarcity of tonnage at Baltimore has placed an embargo on business there for the present. It is said that the stock is rapidly accumulating; that all the warehouses are full, and that it has to be kept on the cars for want of a place to put it in. Our Baltimore friends, if they are anxious to cultivate the trade, should see to it that this obstacle is taken out of the way; also, that it does not occur again. They can throw off Philadelphia during January were larger than those of Philadelphia during the same time.

There is no change to notice in the Barrel market; small sales of city make for immediate delivery, at $1.23@1.30, and countries at $1.10.

REFINED OIL EAST VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee,	Bbls.
R. J. Braun	Witthof M. & Co., Phila.	200
Vesta	" " "	200
		400

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 8.—There was an active market for fancy and shirting prints and staple cotton goods, which are firm, with an upward tendency. Ginghams are active and the supply light in first hands. Merrimack shirtings advanced to 8½c, and Gloucester cambrics to 9c. American new fancy prints are Cottonades and Kentucky jeans are in good demand, and worsted dress goods are improving. Foreign goods are sluggish.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1875.

There is a better and more hopeful feeling in commercial circles, as compared with a week ago, and possibly there has been a slight improvement in general business. It is believed that the lock-out is drawing close to an end, and with the iron mills and other large manufacturing establishments starting up, thereby furnishing employment to the hundreds who are now, and have been idle all winter. In consequence of the depressed condition of some of our leading manufacturing interests, there is reason to believe that general business has been more effected here than elsewhere, hence, not only should directly interested, but the public at large are very anxious to have the iron mills started up again, and there is no question but it would have a very good influence at this particular time. The leading markets present but little that is really new or particularly important. The grain and flour markets continue dull, as the demand is confined mainly to supplying immediate wants, and the grocery trade may be placed in the same category, with the exception that there has been a reaction in Coffee, and Sugars are also weaker. The hog product has stiffened up somewhat under the influence of the advices from Cincinnati and Chicago, and prices have been advanced ½c. per pound, in general produce trade is better, and while the demand is still restricted almost wholly to supplying immediate wants, prices for some of the leading articles, including Butter and Eggs, are higher.

APPLES BUTTER—There is no improvement to note to-day. The demand has been light all winter, and notwithstanding the receipts are running light, the supply is in excess of present wants; quoted at 5@6c per gallon, for ordinary to fancy quality.

APPLES—The demand shows a decided improvement. The old stocks are being reduced rapidly, and sales packed are quoted at $3 per bbl in the country and $4 to city; XX, $10; India Ale, $11. Half bbls, in regular proportion.

ASHES—Trade continues very quiet, as it nearly always is at this season of the year. We quote Pearls at 5½c; Pearlash, 9; Black Lead, 4; Flour Spar, 1¾; Nitrate of Soda, 3½.

BEESWAX—There appears to be little or no movement, and in the absence of sales, we quote nominally at 25@26c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is about out of season and very dull in consequence; quotable at 2¾@3c per lb to the trade, and 3¼ in a jobbing way.

BEANS—Are weak and dragging; very few are changing hands at large prices, and the competition to force sales seems to be daily growing stronger. We learn of a sale of 25 bbls prime medium at $1.75 per bush. New are generally held at $2.

BUTTER—The receipts have only been moderate for the past week. There is no disposition shown to ship to Prices, as with the large stocks throughout the country and the depression in the eastern markets, there is no prospect of present any material improvement, yet the market is better, and a satisfactory activity is noticeable. Prime, 35c; choice, 32c, with an occasional sale of selected at 36c per lb.

BROOM CORN—There is a very fair demand, and the market is reported firm at the quotations below to arrive prices, but with the large stocks throughout the country and the depression in the eastern markets, there is no prospect of present any material improvement, yet the market is better, and a satisfactory activity is noticeable. Prime, 35c; choice, 32c, with an occasional sale of selected at 36c per lb.

BROOMS—There is a continued steady demand, and the market further advanced, is now inquiry with a supply with extra, which is still tending upward. No change in prices, which are as follows: Union Pacific, No. 1, $2.50; No. 2, $2.25; No. 3, $2; No. 4, $1.75; No. 5, $1.50; No. 6, $1.25; No. 7, $1; No. 8, $1.40; No. 4, $2.75, No. 2 carpet Brooms, $4; No. 4 do, $4.25; steamboat, $4.50, with the usual discount to the trade.

CHEESE—While trade here continues quiet, as, if we mistake not, it usually is at this particular time, the general tone has a firmer feeling; in fact, firmer, under the influence of the advices from New York, and Europe as well, and an advance soon is by no means improbable; we quote Ohio cheese, at 16½@17c for prime Ohio Goshen, and 17½@18c for New York dittc. Sweitzer dull; 15@16 cents for Ohio.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—The demand is light, as it usually is at this season of the year, while prices remain unchanged. Following are the card rates:

MANILA ROPE.

⅛ in. diameter and upwards	15¼cts. per lb
⅛ inch	16 " "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter	16½ " "
⅜ and ½ inch diameter	17 " "
Hay, Stave and Leather Twine	16 " "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser Laid	8 00	17½cts. per lb.
" Bolt Rope Yarns	17	" "
Sand Pump Rope		17½ " "

SISAL ROPE.

⅛ inch diameter and upward	12¼ cts. per lb.
¼ inch	13 " "
⅜ and 5-16 in.	14 " "
Hay, spoke and leather twine	16 " "

OIL WELL DRILLING ROPE.

⅛ inch diameter and upward	12½ cts per lb.
¼ inch	13 " "
⅜ and 5-16 in. diameter	13½ " "
Hay twine	15 " "
Tarred bath twine	12 " "
All sizes	11 cts per lb.

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred Rope	14 cts per lb.
" Lath Yarns	13 " "
" Spun Yarn	12 " "
" Marline	17 " "
" Houseline	19 " "

PACKING.

American	13 to 18 cts per lb.
Russia	18 " "
Italian	21 " "
Flax, Lubricating	20 " "
Sash and Belt Cord	20 to 25 " "
Hemp, Lubricating, Etc., Yongchiong Cement	20 " "

FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged; $10@11 for common to good, and $12@14 for fancy brands.

GRAIN AND FEED GOODS—Trade in this line continues quiet, and for the past week or two has been of a particular time, but it is hoped, at prices are low, that there will soon be an increased consumption. To-day's quotations, in a jobbing way, are as follows: Corn, $2.50@2.60 and Feed, $1.35@1.40; Oats, $2.50@2.60 and Feed, $1.35@1.40; Rye, $1.75@1.80; Barley, $1.75@1.80; Chop Feed, $1.50@1.60. It is said that a good many of the country mills have been forced into the grocery trade in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the flour trade, and that the production of feed is light in consequence.

ONIONS—There is a fair jobbing trade, but the supply is equal to the demand and prices remain unchanged at $3.25@3.50 per bbl, as to quality.

OILS—Lard Oil higher. Procter & Gamble's extra winter strained is 95@100; W. Alexander & Co.'s extra winter, $1.05@1.05 gallon; No 1 70@75.

PEANUTS—Dull and lower. Sales in a small way at 4@5c for Red, and 2½@3 for White.

PROVISIONS—The market for the hog product continues fairly active, and notwithstanding the demand is confined mainly to supplying immediate wants, there is a very fair volume of business in the aggregate; prices are a shade higher, as compared with the date of our last report, but Saturday's advices from Chicago reported that market othish. Following are the current rates:

Hams—EXTRA S. C.		Lard-Prime Leaf in	
" P. S.	12½	tierces, ₩ lb	14¼
Shoulders S. C.	12½	Do. half tierces	15
Breast Bacon, S. C.	12½	Lard-Ref. for summer use in tierces	
Dried Beef, Ex. Sm.	13	Do., 10 lb pails	
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ₩ doz	$7.00	Do., 5 lb pails	
Bacon Shoulders	11	Do., half barrels	
Short Rib Sides	11½	Do., 3 lb pails	
Clear Sides	12	Do., 5 lb do	
Mess Pork, ₩ bbl	$20.50	Do., 10 lb do	
Miner's Land Oil	85	Ham Sausage	
Lard Oil, per gal	$1.12	Cheese, per lb	
Carbon Oil	11½	Miner's Lard Oil	
½ bbl Pigs Feet	4.00	¼ bbl Pigs Feet	

POULTRY—There is rather more doing, in consequence of the weather being more favorable, but prices have undergone no quotable change; Dressed Chickens, 12@13c; dressed Turkeys, 14@15c; live Chickens, 50@65c ₩ pair.

PEAS—$1.90@2 ₩ bush.

POTATOES—The demand is light and prices are weak; for in car load lots is the ruling price, but sales have been made at a shade less; 85@90c from store.

SEEDS—Clover is attracting the most attention. The stock here is light, and the active demand prevailing during the past week has kept prices steadily advancing. The sales are quite light for the reason that holders generally are not disposed to sell. We are cognizant of one offer of $6.75 for 100 bush., which was declined. Timothy is in moderate demand. Sales of 60 bush. at $6.75 in lots and $7 in a small way. Timothy is quiet and without change; $2.90@3 on arrival and $3.25 from store.

SUMAC—Choice Southern, $90 ₩ ton of 2,240 lbs, or 4½c ₩ lb in a small way.

RAGS—Are firm and unchanged; regular sales at 2¾@3cts for good mixed, woolen 3c ₩ lb.

SWEET CORN—7@8c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Is improved demand at 7¾@8 cents for good country rendered; city rendered firm at 8¼ —some are holding city at 8¾ 10 ₩. Sales of 20,000 lbs at 8¼c.

WHITE LEAD—Dull, but unchanged at 10½c by the ton and 11c for small lots. In tin packages, pure-lead brands are the leading ones.

WOODEN WARE—Revised quotations are: No 1 three-hoop tubs, $8.50 ₩ doz; No 2 two-hoop tubs, $7.50; No 3 do, $6.50; three-hoop pails, $1.90; three-hoop pails, $2.15 ₩ doz; keelers, ₩ peck, $1.90. Globe Wash-boards, $2.75; L. X. L., $2.50; Bronze, $2.25; Single, $1.75; Creased, $1.50 per dozen; round head clothes pins, $1.75@2 ₩ box.

WILLOWS—Choice fine at 11c ₩ lb: large, 10; two-years growth, 7@8.

WINDOW GLASS—There is a moderate degree of activity, but manufacturers adhere to the card rates afford no margin for profit. We continue to quote discounts as 6@6⅔ ₩ cent. off Pittsburgh list, which we append as follows:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

24 Quality.	18 Quality.	Dbl. str'h.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 6 50	$ 7 50
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	6 75	7 75
7 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	8 75
10 by 14 to 11 by 15	8 00	9 50
11 by 11 to 12 by 17	11 00	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 24	11 00	16 00
16 by 26 to 20 by 30	12 00	18 00
15 by 26 to 20 by 30	14 00	20 00
15 by 26 to 24 by 28	16 00	22 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36	15 00	24 00
26 by 30 to 30 to 44	16 00	24 00
24 by 36 to 30 by 50	15 00	24 00
30 by 32 to 30 by 54		32 00
30 by 40 to 34 by 56		34 00
34 by 42 to 34 by 60		40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60		45 00

All sizes over 24 inches in length, and not making 84 united inches, will be charged 10 ₩ cent. extra (see bracket). An additional 10 ₩ cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1875.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS.

The supply on sale to-day was again light, as compared with what it usually is at this particular time of the year, and prices were strong; in some instances an advance over last week's rates may have been obtained, yet the market was anything but favorable to sellers; it was claimed that the Chicago bought cattle, which constituted the bulk of the supply (25 cars out of the 27 cars reported) cost more, and that they did not bring any better prices. Drovers nearly all complained, as they have done for several weeks past, of the market as having been very unsatisfactory; that, in addition to being obliged to work with little or no margin for profit, they allege that collections are exceedingly slow; that losses are not few; and that the fact of the latter respect recently that those butchers who are slow or doubtful pay, can no longer buy cattle without they have the money to plank down. Dealers say (and truly) that they have to pay for stock just as soon as it is weighed and before it leaves the scales, the sale pen, hence to the present condition of affairs it is not to be expected that they can wait on butchers from two to six months, as the latter wish their convenience to pay. Furthermore, the butcher who pays cash or who is ready to pay whenever called upon, can buy more and better stock than those who make a practice of buying on time; the former is enabled to go from yard to yard in order to find where he can get the best advantages —buy the cheapest cattle—while the latter is at the mercy of those he buys from, and, as might be expected, has to pay sharp prices. The market for the butcher, as well as the drover, to operate upon a cash basis, and the fact that the latter are refusing, in many instances, to sell to long-time buyers is tending to bring this about.

Trade was more active to-day than last Monday, the best evidence of which is that there were but very few left over untold; indeed, the great bulk of the stock had changed hands by ten o'clock, but, as already stated, the general tone was firmer, and the market was no better. There were sales at 7¾, but there were also cattle on sale that cost 8¾c in Chicago and sold at 8¼@8½c here, which is equivalent to any one at all cognizant with the business that there was no great margin. Prime to extra may be quoted at 7¾@8c; medium to good, 7¼@7½c; fair, 6¾@7c; common, 6@6½c; cod cows, etc., etc., 3@4½ cents.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the States they were from as well as the names of the owners:

Mack & Bro	Chicago	24	Marks & K
S Trautman	do	26	Trautman &
E Katz	do	17	Arnold & M
Rothchilds & L	do	17	A Greenwa
N Hexter	do	17	A Haas
Zeigler & Kahn	do	20	Isaac Kahn
J Lubman	do	19	Kroner & S
L Keifer	do	15	G McWilli
W Moenkhine	do	16	N Dumont
H & C Whitney	Ohio	19	H Hupp
J Shepperd	do	20	J F Hone
J Neely	do	21	S Matthew
Total			
Total number on sale last Monday			

SHEEP.

There were only 449 head reported on sale to-day, the smallest number for some weeks, yet it was fully up to the demand, the best evidence of which is that the fact that there were some two or three bunches left over unsold; butchers complain that the consumptive demand is small and growing less, and that they can't afford to pay current rates for sheep, while dealers claim that prices are lower here relatively than in the east, and that it would be almost impossible to realize a margin for profit, as prices are high in the country and growers are indifferent about selling at present rates. Trade was dull and so until after clipping time. There were sales at 6@6½c, in a retail way, for prime to extra; 5½@6c for medium to good, and 4½@5c for fair to common. The advance within the past few weeks has forced most of the butler or curlsome butchers to abandon the mutton, as they could not afford to pay the increased cost, and, it is doubtful whether even the good butchers can more than get their own money out of the sales, at present prices. The stock on sale was reported as follows:

W Gregg	Penna	21	P J Kelley
J F Neely	do	25	J Rosenbau
M Humes	do	40	L Eichcitz
J W Sines	do	160	L Allen
Total number on sale			
Total number on sale last week			

The supply on sale was small and mostly in the hands of regular dealers, and while the market was fairly active, was nothing to brag on. The fact that both sheep and cattle are high, may, and no doubt has increased the demand somewhat, yet trade is not active at this season of the year by the year. Sales were made at 7¾@7¾, gross, in a retail way, for tops, and 7@7¼ for common to fair.

VEAL CALVES.

The receipts recently have been small, owing in part to the extreme cold weather, but the general market may be firmer in consequence, prices have undergone no quotable change. We continue former quotations; 6¾@7c ₩ lb for good, and 6¾@6¾c for common.

FRESH COWS.

The market was almost bare to-day, which may be attributed to the extreme cold weather as well as the icy condition of the country roads, rendering it almost impossible to drive any distance. Prices, however, have undergone no quotable change.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 8, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 spring 88c; No 2 85c spot or seller February; 86¼c seller March; 87¼@87¾c seller April; No 3 80½@81c; rejected 75¾@77c. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 mixed 63¾c spot or seller February; 64¼c bid seller March; 71¾c bid seller May; rejected 61@61¼c. Oats; demand fair and market firm; No 2 52¼c bid seller February; 52¾c bid seller March; rejected 51¼c. Rye: demand active and prices advanced; No 1 96½@97c. Barley dull and unsettled; no 2 $1.14 spot; $1.14¾ seller March.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; $18.25 spot; $18.30 seller March; $18.60@18.62½ seller April. Lard: demand fair and market firm; $13.55 spot; $13.67½@13.70 seller March; $13.87½@13.90 seller April. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; short rib middles 8¾c spot.

WHISKY—Active and excited; 96@97c bid; $1 asked.

On call board this afternoon wheat closed excited and lower at 85¾@85¾c seller March; 86¾@86¾c seller April. Corn lower; 63¾@63¾c seller March; 72@72½c seller May. Oats easy. Pork lower at $18.15 seller February; $18.27½ seller March; $18.52½ seller April. Lard 5c lower all round.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Flour dull; receipts 10,000 barrels. Rye flour quiet at $4.25@5.25. Corn meal dull at $4.25@4.50. Wheat quiet; receipts 12,000 bushels; No 2 spring at $1.09@1.10; No 2 Chicago $1.04@1.08; No 2 Milwaukee $1.10@1.12½; No 2 Northwest $1.06@1.09. Rye quiet at 93@96c. Barley declining at 82@87½c. Malt dull. Corn heavy; receipts 180,000 bush.; mixed western 61@65c; white do 61¼c. Oats dull; receipts 187,000 bush.; mixed western 60@62½c; white do 67½@70c. Hay unchanged. Coffee lower at 18½c. Sugar dull; prime 7¾c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 60c. Rice dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull; refined easier at 14½c; crude firm at 7¾@8¼c. Eggs firm; western 30@32c. Tallow dull at 8¾@8¾c. Wool quiet; domestic fleece 52@56c; pulled 50@56c. Pork lower at $19.60@19.50. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet. Middles steady; long clear 10¼@10¾c; short clear 10¾c. Lard lower; prime steam 14 1-16@14¼c. Butter dull and heavy at 18@28c. Cheese firm at 16@16½c. Whisky firmer at $1.02½@1.03. Turpentine easier at 38½c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady. Ingot Lake firmer at 21¾@22c. Pig iron quiet and unchanged. Russia sheet 14¾c, gold. Nails dull; cut 12, 25@3.50; clinch $5, 25@6.25. Horse shoe quiet and unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8.—Flour quiet; double extra $5.25; treble $5.37½@5.60; choice $5.75@6.25. Corn: fair supply and in demand; mixed 68c; white 80@82c. Oats: good demand at 70@72c. Bran firm at $1.75. Hay dull; prime $24; choice $26. Pork lower at $21. Dry salt meats firm at 7¾, 10¼@10½c. Bacon: small stock; firmer at 8¾, 11½@11¾c. Lard firm; tierce packers 14c; refined 14¾@15c. Hams dull at 13¾c. Whisky firm at 94c. Coffee dull and lower; common 14¾@16c; fair to fully fair 16¾@17¾c; prime to choice 17¾@18¼c. Molasses quiet; inferior 50@54c; cistern bottom 52c; prime 57@60c. Whisky quiet; Louisiana 97c; choice western 96@98c. Coffee firm; fair to prime 18¾@19½c. Corn meal firmer at $4@4.15.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—Cotton dull at 15c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat active; $1.10@1.14. Corn steady at 66@68c. Oats steady at 50@56c. Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet at $18.50. Lard firm at 13¾c. Butter and Sugar-cured Hams firm and unchanged. Pork quiet at $18.00. Bacon steady; 8¾, 8¾, 10¾, 11@11¼c. Lard firm; kettle 14¼@14½c. Bulk meats firm; 5¾, 6¾, 7¾, 10¾ @10¾c. Green shoulders sold at $6.50@6.75; clear rib $7.37½@7.50; clear 9¾@9¾c. Whisky firm at 96c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 8.—Flour quiet; western superfine $4.12½@4.25; extra $4.37½@5; do family $4.25@5.50. Wheat dull; No 1 red $1.30@1.32; No 2 do $1.15. Corn weak; mixed western 78@78½c; yellow 77½@78c; clear 76½@77c; mixed do 64@66c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady. Pork $20. Bacon unchanged. Bulk meats: shoulders 7¾@7¾c; clear rib 10@10¼c. Lard easier at 13¾@14c. Butter steady at 25@27c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady at 7½c. Whisky unsettled at 95@96c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 8.—Tallow 43s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, February 8.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export, and 6,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 29s. Tallow 42s. Shoulders 34s 6d. Hams: long clear 52s. Refined petroleum 9½d @10¼d.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 2 white Wabash $1.15; No 3 do $1.06; extra white Michigan $1.15; No 2 red $1.07@1.07½. Corn steady at 58c. Oats firm at 50c. Barley firm at 84, 10¾, 11, 11¼@11½c. Lard lower at 13½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 8.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum strong; standard white 11½c; Ohio State test 12½; small lots 12½c higher.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 8.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee 91½c; No 2 86½c. Oats easier and nominal; No 2 51½c. Corn scarce and higher; No 2 mixed 67c. Rye nominal at 97c. Barley unsettled; No 2 $1.17½; No 3 $1.05@1.05½.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 8.—Flour unchanged, with steady but moderate demand. Corn quiet; mixed western and yellow 70@71c. Oats in demand; mixed and white 68@71c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 8.—Flour steady at $5.75@6. Wheat steady at $1.10@1.11. Corn steady at 60@62c. Oats steady at 50@52c. Rye quiet at 90c. Barley quiet at $1.20@1.22.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 8.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour, Grain and Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 96c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 8.—Cotton, Flour, and Grain quiet and unchanged. Lard firm at 14@15c. Bulk meats firm at 7¾, 7¾, 10@10½c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 $1.09½; amber $1.08½, 1.08¾. Corn quiet at 69c. Oats dull at 56½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 8.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club $1.20; extra white Michigan $1.23. Corn steady at 85c. Barley weak; nominally $1.43.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Beeves: receipts yesterday and to-day, 4,350 head, making 8,150 for the week, against 7,280 last week; market dull; ordinary to good Texas and Colorado steers, 10¼c; poor to prime and extra natives 8¾@13¼c. Sheep: receipts yesterday and to-day 6,560 head, making 13,340 for the week; market dull; 5@6c ₩ lb for weak; market quiet; among the sales were 1 car of Canada sheep, 118 pounds, at 6c; 1 car do, 110 lbs., at 6c; 1 car do., 111 lbs., 6c; 2 cars Michigan do, 99@99½c. Swine: receipts 10,420 head, making 32,060 for the week; market dull and prices 25c lower; no offered alive; dressed closed firmer at 8¾@9¼c for city, and 8¾@9c for western.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—Cattle: receipts 2,600 head; market quiet, but unsettled; buyers waiting eastern advices; sales range at 3@6¼c; common to choice shipping 4¼@5¾c; receipts by river and shipments 1,800 head. Hogs: receipts 27,000 head; market dull, heavy and 10@15c lower, with a strong downward tendency; light sold to-day at 6¾@6¾c; shipments 4,000. Sheep: receipts 200 head; good demand at full prices; inferior to extra 3½@6c.

ST. LOUIS, February 8.—Hogs higher and wanted; Yorkers $5.90@6.25; packers $5.37½@7.50. Receipts 6,000 head. Cattle: receipts 1,000 head; native steers $4.65@4.90; fair do $3.25@3.60; cows $2.60@3.75; common to good $1.25@4.50.

CINCINNATI, February 8.—Hogs active; common $6.60@7; fair to good $7.20@7.30; bulk of sales at $7.35@7.50.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Cotton dull at 15¾ @16c; futures closed barely steady; sales of 24,200 bales; February 15 9-16@15 5-8c; March 15 11-16@ April 16@16 1-32c; May 16 5-16@16 11-32c; June 16 19-32@16 5-8c; July 16 27-32@16 7-8c; August 16 21-32 @16 15-16c; September 16 7-8c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 8.—Cotton: demand good; sales of 6,200 bales; prices firmer; good ordinary to middling at 15@15½c; low middling or other grades unchanged; receipts 16,237 bales; exports to continent 200 bales; constwise 829; to Great Britain 1,475; stock 279,166.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—1 car oats M Mullin & M; 1 car lumber Heath & S; 2 do Stark & S; 1 hr chair J Hamilton & Co; 1 bale rubber Hartley Mck & co; 6 hrs scales Fairbanks M & Co;

HOME NEWS.

Sixth Ward Republicans.

The Republicans of the Sixth ward will meet at the Ann Street School House on Wednesday the 10th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., to make suggestions for ward nominations. By order of the Committee.

Primary Meeting.

The Republican Primaries were held in the Twelfth ward on Saturday, when the following ticket was nominated: Alderman—Calvin Bartley; Select Council—T. W. Welsh; Common Council—Christian Rott and James M. Atcheson; Constable—Lewis; School Director, First Precinct—Thomas Rowsell.

Allegheny Market Committee.

The Market Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening.

The clerk was directed to prepare an ordinance for Councils changing the day of holding the market from Friday to Thursday morning.

The matter of the election of a Market Constable was then taken up, and eleven candidates were nominated. On the fourth ballot Wm. Smith was elected.

Ten candidates for the position of Market Sweeper were then nominated, and on the fourth ballot John Hanrahan was elected. Adjourned.

Needs Investigation.

Last evening about ten o'clock a man who gave his name as John Middleson called at the Allegheny lock-up and said that he had been thrown from a Rebecca street car by a conductor near the suspension bridge, because he wanted his change. He says that he gave the conductor a $10 bill and received in return only $6.50 in change. On informing him that he had made a mistake and asking for the balance of the change, the conductor threw him from the car and he fell on his face, receiving several severe bruises. He was directed to call and see the Mayor this morning.

Bold Robbery on the Suspension Bridge.

Shortly after 10 o'clock on Sunday night, as a young man named Henry Wilson, a clerk in Semple's store in Allegheny, was crossing the Suspension towards this city, he was met near the middle of the bridge by two men who separated, and allowed him to pass between them. Just after he had passed them one of them struck him on the back of the head and knocked him down. They then kicked and beat him about the head very badly and robbed him of $20.50, and then cleared out. He was soon after found, and was carried across the bridge into a house on Liberty street, where his injuries were attended to. There is no clue to the parties who committed the outrage.

Valuable Goods Stolen.

On Saturday last Mr. Wm. Wieman, a Wylie avenue jeweler, discharged from his employ Chas. Schumeyer, a young German, who has been in this country only about six months. Yesterday Mr. Wieman missed from his stock of goods two watches, a clock and a number of valuable jeweler's tools. Suspecting that the theft had been committed by his late employee, he lodged an information at the Mayor's office charging Schumeyer with the offense. The matter was placed in the hands of a detective, and they succeeded in recovering the clock, but could not find the other valuables nor arrest the accused. It is probable that Schumeyer has left town, as no trace of him can be discovered.

Fire at Mansfield.

A fire in the borough of Mansfield, on the Panhandle railroad, about one o'clock on Saturday morning, destroyed two buildings and occasioned a loss of several thousand dollars. Both houses were frame and were owned and occupied as stores and dwellings by W. J. Reed and J. W. Annan. Loss on Mr. Reed's building, $2,200; household goods, $1,500; stock, $1,500; total, $5,200; insurance on building, $2,000; household furniture, $800; stock, $1,200; total, $4,100; loss over insurance, $1,100. Loss on Mr. Annan's building, $2,500; household furniture, $500; total, $3,000; insurance on building, $1,500; not insured, $1,500. The store of J. C. Bell, on the opposite side of the street, was also scorched and damaged to the extent of about $300.

PLAYING WITH A PISTOL.

A Boy Shoots Himself on Liberty street Yesterday.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, a boy about ten years of age, named Willie Hunter, a son of Mr. John Hunter, a plasterer, who resides at No. 21 Congress street, was playing with a pistol on Liberty street near Ninth, when the weapon was discharged, the ball striking the lad in the abdomen, passing between the fatty covering and the muscles, and finally glancing out and lodging in his thigh to the depth of about six inches. After the accident the boy was taken to the office of Dr. C. F. Bingaman, on Penn avenue, where his wounds were dressed, but the Doctor was unable to extract the ball, as he could not determine its location. After receiving medical attention he was removed to his home. The explosion of the powder set fire to his clothes, and when he was taken into the physician's office they were still burning, but not to a very great extent. The child was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances last night.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Congress Asked to Take Immediate Action—Reasons for a Full Appropriation.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce at a meeting held Monday February 8th, 1875:

WHEREAS, The Commission of Civil Engineers, appointed by Congress, have in their report abundantly proved the practicability of improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, recommended the adoption of the "Jetty System" in preference to that of a canal, and

WHEREAS, The said Board of Commissioners have strenuously recommended that the whole sum, necessary to accomplish the work, be at once appropriated. Therefore, *Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Pittsburgh, in view of the deep interest which our mining, manufacturing, and other branches of business have in the permanent improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River, respectfully urge and recommend Congress to pay the whole appropriation necessary therefor, as it would be useless to make but a partial appropriation, for when the work is once commenced it should be prosecuted with all possible speed and energy to a sucessful completion, which can only be done by continued and uninterrupted labor thereat.

(Signed) JOS. D. WEEKS
Secretary.

AVENUES OF THE CITY.

Last Year's Work in Engineering, Surveying and Viewing.

From the annual report of City Engineer Denpster, now in course of preparation, we learn that on the 1st of January, 1874, there were twenty unfinished streets, in various stages of progress, having a length of 8.54 miles. During the year forty-three additional contracts for street improvements were awarded, the length of the same being 5.66 miles, making a total of sixty-three street improvements, having a length of forty-eight miles. Of these fifty-three were completed during the year, and on February 1st, ten having a length of three and two-tenths miles, remained unfinished. The total cost of this street improvement during the year was $310,647.25. Of the streets completed 5.80 miles were paved and 5.21 are unpaved. During the year forty-six assessment plans, involving $360,267.17, and schedules of individual amounts were made. Twenty-seven, having a total length of thirty-eight miles, have been completed at a cost of $109,811.25. In the engineer department fifty-two streets have been located, having a length of 28.24 miles. Thirty-one streets, having a length of 9.28 miles, have been revised. Eighty-nine streets, with a length of 25.52 miles in length have been surveyed. Seventy one miles have been staked out. Fourteen opening plans for streets, aggregating over three and a half miles in length have been made. In the Board of Viewers' department 57 streets, 19.90 miles in length have been opened, 25 sewer assessments, aggregating a length of 4.18 miles made, also 1 assessment damages for grade amounting to 5.23 miles made. The improved thoroughfares of the city are as follows: Paved streets, 121.51 miles; improved roads, 77.49 miles; located, 120.03 miles; total length of streets and roads, 319.03 miles.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

There has perhaps never been produced in this city a play that is so superbly mounted as "The Sea of Ice." The scenic effects are gorgeous, and drew immense applause last night. The opportunity of witnessing this splendid display should not be missed.

The Lecture To-night.

The lecture this evening in the regular Library Course will be given by the acknowledged leader among lady lecturers—Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. This lady is distinguished for a mind of the highest order of logical power, to which is added the dignified grace of the most cultured womanhood. Her lectures are reading for her a keenness of thought, a felicity of illustration, and a classic finish that make them always as entertaining as they are really instructive. Mrs. Livermore is a favorite in Pittsburgh, and will, without doubt, be greeted with a crowded house—especially when it is remembered that she is to talk upon such a practical, every-day subject as that "Concerning Husbands."

Gilmore's Concert.

Gilmore's famous Twenty-second Regiment Band, of New York, will give one of their delightful concerts in Library Hall, on Friday evening next. This organization is one of the finest in America, and comprises the best musical ability.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Haverley's Minstrels open their engagement in this city to-morrow night. This troupe is an excellent one, and has met with the greatest success in every city in which it has appeared.

Franklin Bowling Hall.

The Franklin House bowling hall, on Fifth avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, is open day and night, and is one of the most popular resorts in the city.

Library Hall.

Lotta comes next week, for the first time in several years. She is a great favorite here, and will doubtless meet with the warm reception to which her merits entitle her.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

Announcement of the Death of Mayor Blackmore — The Action Taken in Joint Session—Councils to Attend the Funeral in a Body — Passage of the Point Bridge Ordinance—The Common Branch Reduces the Pay of the Police—Other Matters of Interest.

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular meeting on Monday afternoon, Feb. 8, 1875.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

President Gross called this branch to order at twenty minutes past two o'clock.

Present—Messrs. Ahlborn, Aiken, Anderson, Arnholt, Atkinson, Ballentine, Barckley, Braun, Breed, Brown, Buckley, Clark, Danneis, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, Doyle, Epping, Evans, Fetterman, Fox, Froehlich, Haines, Harrison, Holliday, Howard, Hunter, Keebler, Kernan, Kerr, Liddell, Littell, Macfarlane, Metzgar, Meyer, Mitchell, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, McFarland, McCombs, MacConnell, McClurg, McGimpsey, O'Neil, Perry, Rafferty, Schild, Scully, Shipton, Taylor, Weldon, and President Gross.

Absent—Messrs. Atterbury, Bates, Bissell, Chislett, Goldthorpe, House, Kestner, Knapp, Ray, Scheck, Spahr, Waring, and Smith.

DEATH OF EX-MAYOR BLACKMORE.

The Clerk read the minutes of the last meeting which were approved.

Mr. SHIPTON rose to officially call the attention of Councils to the fact of the demise of the late Mayor of the city Hon. James Blackmore. The deceased had been an occupant of the executive office for two terms, and it was fitting that some action should be taken in respect to his memory. The speaker did not rise for the purpose of pronouncing eulogy upon the deceased, but he thought Councils should take some action to testify their respect for the memory of one who for two terms had served the city in such an important capacity. He therefore moved that Councils go into Joint Session to adopt such resolutions and take such action as might seem proper.

Mr. MURRAY seconded the motion, and it prevailed.

Councils then went into Joint Session.

Upon resuming business the Chair said it was the duty of the Chair to appoint a committee to audit the accounts of the Guardians of the Poor. The Chair appointed Messrs. B. Darlington and J. W. Ballentine on behalf of Select Council.

PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. DANNELLS, petition for abatement of taxes. Referred.

Mr. MEYER, an ordinance fixing and establishing the northern approach to the Thirty-third street bridge Referred.

Mr. LIDDELL, petition for reduction of business tax.

Mr. BREED, petition for water main on Long street. Referred.

Mr. TAYLOR, petition for permission to erect frame building on Forty-fifth street. Referred.

Mr. LITTELL, an ordinance for assessment of damages for grading Lang avenue. Referred.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, a resolution for replacing of a bridge over Saw Mill Run, Thirty-fifth ward. Referred.

Mr. BALLENTINE, a resolution requesting the Finance Committee to adopt some plan for paying the installments due on the bonds issued by the borough of Temperanceville. Referred.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. SHIPTON, from the Finance Committee, stated that the Committee would probably be able to report the appropriation ordinance to Councils by next Friday afternoon, and desired a special meeting to be called for that time.

The Chair accordingly gave notice that a special meeting would be held on Friday afternoon to attend to this business.

Mr. AIKEN, a resolution requesting the Water Committee not to place any water pipes in any of the bridges now being constructed by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Referred.

Mr. BREED, from the Committee on Roads, presented an ordinance for the opening of Wyandotte lane, from Fifth avenue to Ohio River Yard Quitt alley.

The ordinance was passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Also, an ordinance for opening Devillers street, from Junonville to Reed streets; passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for opening Junonville street, from Fifth avenue to Devillers street. The ordinance was recommitted.

Also, an ordinance for assessment of damages and benefits for grading of Hazlewood avenue; passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for the assessment of damages for grading of Forbes street, from Boyd to Brady streets; passed finally.

Also, an ordinance for opening of Park street, from Spring street to Lemington street; passed finally.

Also, an ordinance authorizing assessments of damages and benefits for grading of Sylvan avenue. Passed finally.

Ordinance for the assessment of damages for the grading of Shady Lane. Passed finally.

Mr. HARRISON, a resolution for a change of the location of the Thirty-third street bridge. Referred.

THE POINT BRIDGE.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Bridge Committee, an ordinance authorizing the Point Bridge Company to erect an iron bridge over the Monongahela river.

Mr. LIDDELL offered an amendment that the work be commenced by January 1, 1876, and completed by January 1, 1878.

Pending the discussion which ensued on this amendment, Councils went into joint session. Upon reassembling, the discussion was resumed.

Mr. SHIPTON wanted the rights of the canal men protected, and he objected to asking for this he had no objection to the ordinance.

Mr. LIDDELL thought there might be some time fixed for the completion of the bridge, so as to provide that the work should not be unnecessarily delayed.

Mr. RAFFERTY was not opposed to the building of the bridge, but thought that there might be some guarantee that the owners of the bridge should not be so built as to destroy the navigation. He thought the space between the bridges should be at least 700 feet. He made that as an amendment.

Mr. FETTERMAN said the action between the Bridge Company and the coal men was perfectly harmonious. The Company had agreed to make the first span of the bridge 800 feet wide. This was in accordance with the wishes of the Exchange, who were perfectly satisfied with this arrangement. The bridge was to be built under the general supervision of the Coal Exchange and the Bridge Company, and there would be no trouble.

Mr. LITTELL said when the South Side asked Councils to build the bridge the request was not granted. Now when capitalists proposed to build it they were in hesitancy about giving them the privilege. He could not understand such tactics.

After some further discussion the amendment of Mr. Rafferty was withdrawn and the amendment of Mr. Littell voted down.

The ordinance, as presented, was then passed finally.

Mr. BRAUN offered a resolution ordering a warrant for $50 for the Page of Select Council. Carried.

Mr. HAINES called up the ordinance for the vacation of Robinson street. The ordinance failed for want of a legal majority.

Mr. HAINES called up an ordinance amendatory to the City Code, in reference to the laying of branch water pipes.

Mr. AHLBORN moved to amend by striking out that portion of the ordinance which required the stop-cock to be put over the main pipe in the street. Lost.

The ordinance then passed finally.

The Chair read the resignation of Mr. Hartley Howard, member of Select Council from the Twenty-second ward. The resignation was accepted and a resolution passed authorizing a special election to fill the vacancy.

A general ordinance with reference to the City Printing was then called up.

The rules were suspended and the ordinance passed finally.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

The following members were present at roll call:

Messrs. Aull, Bindley, Bell, Boucher, Cuthbert, Conway, Fulton, Fox, Finnerty, Felker, Glass, Hahn, Hogle, Hughes, Kerr, Kurtz, Mears, Moran, Morrison, Powers, Patline, Reilly, Rowswell, Rolfe, Robinson, Semple, Seibert, Thompson, Torrence, Wainwright, Young and President Negley.

The following gentlemen were absent: Messrs. Boyd, Connelly, Flinn, Frank, Foley, Knowland, Laughran, Perchment, Shaltenbrand, Smith, and West.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

The following business was presented on the call of the wards.

Mr. FULTON, bill of W. S. Jackson, amounting to $578 for damages sustained by the breaking of a carriage in the fall of 1871, on Dinwiddie street. Referred.

Also, petition for the opening of Fulton avenue, between Fifth avenue and Penn avenue. Referred.

Mr. HAHN, petition of Florence Gresh for privilege to erect one and two-story frame kitchens on Edward alley, South Side. Referred.

Also, petition of George A. Cumbaugh, for permission to erect a frame addition. Referred.

Mr. BOUCHER, petition for the opening of Meyer avenue, in the Thirty second ward. Referred.

Mr. MEARS, remonstrance against a sewer on Washington street. Referred.

Mr. SEIBERT, resolution to fix the grade of Fifty-first street, from Butler street to Stanton avenue. Passed.

Also, resolution for water mains on Fifty-fourth street, in the Eighteenth ward. Referred.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. FULTON, from the Street Committee, presented the following:

Viewers' report on Wilson and Elm streets sewer. Approved.

Ordinance authorizing the construction of a twenty-inch pipe sewer on Second avenue from the line of the property of B. Singerly, Esq., to the Ross street sewer.

A remonstrance against the passage of the bill was read. It was received, and together with the ordinance, was referred back to the Street Committee.

Ordinance for the grading and paving of Church alley from Bank street to Thirty-sixth street. Passed.

The following Select Council business was concurred in: Reports from Committees on Roads, Allegheny Wharf, City Property, Markets and Water. Resolution for special committee of conference with officers of P. V. & C. R. R. relative to the opening of a street in the Thirtieth ward.

Mr. AULL, from the Survey Committee, presented an ordinance locating Notley street, in the Twenty-third ward. Passed.

Mr. BINDLEY offered the report of the Special Committee appointed in the matter of changing the place of holding elections in the first precinct of the Fourteenth ward. It recommended that the polling place be changed from Gist street to Miltenberger street. An ordinance authorizing the change was passed finally.

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Police Committee, submitted an ordinance creating the office of Police Surgeon and fixing the salary of the same. Passed.

POLICEMEN'S PAY.

Ordinance fixing the pay of the Chief of Police at $1,500 per annum, Captains at $2.60 per day, Lieutenants at $2.50 per day, and patrolmen at $2.25 per day. This bill was reported from the Committee with a negative recommendation.

Mr. GLASS moved as an amendment that the pay of patrolmen be reduced to $2 per day, Lieutenants to $2.25 and Captains to $2.50.

Mr. BOUCHER favored the amendment of Mr. Glass provided the force was increased twenty-five men, so that it would consume the same amount of money. He considered the number of policemen in the city too small.

Mr. YOUNG said that as wages were being reduced in all departments, policemen ought to be able to to stand a decrease as well as others. He hired as good men as he wanted for one dollar a day.

Mr. KURTZ replied that policemen were required to have somewhat of an education now, and also obliged to dress every day like Lieutenant Generals. In consideration of these facts, he thought they should have fair pay. The fact that men could be hired for one dollar a day had no influence with him. He paid his laborers what they were worth to him, and did not guage their compensation by what others could be hired for.

Mr. GLASS' amendment on being put to a vote was lost and the ordinance on motion of Mr. Thompson was put on its third reading and passed finally by a vote of 29 ayes to 1 nay.

Ordinance fixing the police force of the city at 211 men. Laid over.

The President called the attention of Council to a report which had reached his ears, to the effect that members of Councils—but of which branch he had no knowledge—were retaining their seats after having removed from the wards they were chosen to represent. He stated that such conduct was contrary to law, and that it might possibly result in the vitiation of an ordinance.

DELINQUENT MEMBERS.

Mr. Aull offered a resolution requesting the members of the Survey Committee to attend to the duties of their appointment or resign. The preamble recited the fact set forth that during the latter part of last year it was almost impossible to secure a meeting of the Committee, and that the new members are closely following in the footsteps of their predecessors. The resolution was passed.

Mr. SEIBERT presented an ordinance fixing the pay of the detective force at $2.25 per day. Referred.

The President appointed W. J. Flinn to fill the vacancy on the Water Committee occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Robbins.

Common Council went into joint session with Select branch to take action concerning the death of Mayor Blackmore. Upon returning to their chamber the Common branch adjourned.

JOINT SESSION.

The members of the Common Council having assembled in Select Council Chamber, President Gross, stated that the session had been called for the purpose of taking suitable action with reference to the death of Hon. James Blackmore.

Mr. FETTERMAN moved the appointment of a committee of five to adopt resolutions expressive of the sense of the Councils.

The motion prevailed and Messrs. Fetterman and MacConnell were appointed in behalf of S. C. and Messrs. Fulton, Thompson and Aull in behalf of Fe. C.

The joint session then adjourned until half past three o'clock, to await the report from the committee.

At the appointed hour the joint session was re-assembled.

Mr. FETTERMAN, from the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following:

Resolved—That Councils meet in joint session in the Chamber of Select Council, on Wednesday, February 10, 1875, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of the late Hon. James Blamore, and the adoption of proper resolutions expressing the sense of these Councils upon the demise of our late Mayor.

Resolved—That a Committee of ten be appointed to attend to draping Municipal Hall with suitable mourning.

Mr. AIKEN moved the adoption of the resolutions, which was carried.

Messrs. Brown, Ahlborn, Dannells and Froelich were appointed in behalf of the Select Council, and Messrs. Riley, Torrence, Conway, Hughes, Moran, Aull and Rowswell were appointed in behalf of Common Council, on the Committee to drape City Hall. The joint session then adjourned.

ALLEGHENY WATER AFFAIRS.

The Bids Submitted.

The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, Mr. A. D. Smith presiding.

A large number of petitions for exoneration of water tax were presented and laid over until the next meeting.

The monthly pay roll and a number of bills were approved.

The bids for the construction of a new battery of three boilers for the Water Works, of which there were 9 were opened. As the bids were not all alike, that is, some embraced more work and material than others, for which the others presented separate bills, the committee now have one, and that the orators have no defense to the payment of the same to the persons thereunto legally entitled, and that by certain instruments of writing the said H. B. Wilkins, trustee, conveyed on the 15th day of 1868, assigned and transferred three of the bonds in question to Mary C. Delafield, one of the respondents; that by virtue of such assignment or transfer Mrs. Delafield and the holders of the other bonds instituted proceedings to recover and collect the amount due on the three bonds; that on or about the 4th day of February, 1874, the said H. B. Wilkins, trustee, made another assignment of said mortgage and three bonds for the use of Captain Edward M. Yard and daughter and that they threaten to recover the amount of the same by legal process. The orators further say that they are advised and believe that there is no question or dispute as respects the title and ownership of one of said bonds but the other three are in dispute between respondents.

The orators further set forth that they have no interest in the controversy, but claim that on account of the dispute they cannot safely pay the amount of the bonds to either of the defendants.

They therefore ask that the court may decree that the respondents may be required to inter-plead together, that the proper ownership of the papers may be determined, and that they may be restrained by an order of injunction from instituting legal proceedings until the matter is finally settled.

European Steamship Arrivals Reported Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamships Ethiopia, at New York; Georgia, at New York; Greece, at New York; Silesia, at Plymouth, City of Brooklyn, at Queenstown; Nevada, at Queenstown; Russia, at Liverpool; Great Western, at Bristol; Indiana, at Glasgow; and England, at Fastnet.

Try them, the *New York Cream Baumalt*. Sold by all grocers. Made by Marvin & Co.
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A DISPUTED OWNERSHIP.

A Bill in Equity Filed Yesterday—An Injunction Wanted.

A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, by Joseph S. Finch & Co., against Malartin Delafield and Mary his wife, Edward M. Yard and Josephine O. Yard, the first two named respondents are residents of the city of New York, and the two last, of the State of New Jersey. The orators set forth that on the 4th day of August, 1868, in the county of Allegheny, they loaned the said executor in the sum of $20,000 to and in favor of William J. Anderson, upon a certain piece of ground on Chestnut street, South Pittsburgh; that the said mortgage was given to secure the payment of four bonds of $5,000 each; that the said William Anderson died on the twenty-second day of March, 1870, assign and transfer the said mortgage to H. B. Wilkins, trustee; that the mortgage, together with the bonds are now due, and that the orators have no defense to the payment of the same to the persons thereunto legally entitled, and that by certain instruments of writing the said H. B. Wilkins, trustee, conveyed on the 15th day of 1868, assigned and transferred three of the bonds in question to Mary C. Delafield, one of the respondents; that by virtue of such assignment or transfer Mrs. Delafield and the holders of the other bonds instituted proceedings to recover and collect the amount due on the three bonds; that on or about the 4th day of February, 1874, the said H. B. Wilkins, trustee, made another assignment of said mortgage and three bonds for the use of Captain Edward M. Yard and daughter and that they threaten to recover the amount of the same by legal process. The orators further say that they are advised and believe that there is no question or dispute as respects the title and ownership of one of said bonds but the other three are in dispute between respondents.

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THE VOICE OF REASON.

Why the Free Pipe Bill is Wanted—Its Value to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh—The Issue— Pennsylvania Against Outside States.

The attempt to sectionalize the proposition for a Free Pipe Law constitutes a form of hostility that needs only to be ventilated to be put aside as impracticable. We have already given with some detail, the several points made, and their answer, but propose, here to epitomize the entire subject in the form of brief, consecutive statements, all of which will bear the most rigid scrutiny.

1. The proposed law is a Free Pipe law, and provides a general law under which any and all persons who may so choose can organize and lay pipes for the transmission of crude or refined oil, and natural gas, from and to any part of the State. It is a general law, in perfect and complete conformity with the Constitution, and is not, and cannot be, in the interest of any class or parties, or against any others.

2. It is designed to secure to citizens of Pennsylvania the benefits of the trade in oil. In this it is contended that it does not and cannot be made to operate against the interests of any Pennsylvania city; while on the contrary, it will work in their favor.

Under this head we will state a number of facts:

1. Cleveland, as things are, will; within a year, control almost the entire refining business of the country. This grows out of the fact that the New York Central and Erie Railroads discriminate in favor of Cleveland, so that the refiners of that city get 42 cents rebate on every barrel of oil sent to the seaboard. In other words oil is carried to Cleveland, and from that city to the seaboard, for 42 cents per barrel *less* than it is to Pittsburgh and from Pittsburgh to the seaboard. The Standard Refining Company, of Cleveland, has sent up into the oil regions, and bought up the wells and tankage, and now have their agents in Pittsburgh on the same mission. If the bill before the Legislature fails, they will buy up our Pittsburgh refineries, because the 42 cents per barrel of rebate they get enables them to crush the Pittsburgh refiners out.

2. If it is asked why the Cleveland refiners should get better rates than do those of Pittsburgh, we answer, they are entitled to the *same*, on all the roads. That is, the Pennsylvania, and subsidiary railroads, have agreed to charge the Pittsburgh refiners, for several hundred miles transportation, the same rate as they charge the Cleveland refiners for greater distances. But the Cleveland refiners get a rebate of 42 cents per barrel, which is refused those of Pittsburgh. Why? In the distribution of favors by the Pennsylvania Railroad gets its *quid pro quo*. It is allowed advantages on general freight west that compensates for the loss of the oil trade. This is one of the secrets. We will notice others farther on.

3. Returning to the main proposition, we add, the Free Pipe bill will give the profits of the oil trade to Pennsylvania, and this without injury to any part of the State. The simple fact is that by means of pipes oil can be transported more cheaply than is possible by railroad. Hence, the refining trade can be irrevocably brought to Pittsburgh. So much is certain. We have already shown that this trade is worth over $15,000,000 yearly to this city. Is it worth conceding? Furthermore, it will benefit, not injure, Philadelphia. At the present time, New York gets the original shipments of refined oil, because Cleveland ships her oil to New York. If *all* the oil refining is sent to Cleveland, *all* the refined oil will go to New York, and thus injure Philadelphia. The passage of the Free Pipe Bill, all, or nearly all, the oil is refined in Pittsburgh, it will simply be a question of competition between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio railroads, whether the refined oil goes to Philadelphia or Baltimore. Who can doubt the ability of the Pennsylvania railroad to hold its own in such a competition? The real issue then, so far as Philadelphia is concerned, is, shall New York, and New York railroads, take *all* the oil trade, or shall Philadelphia, and Pennsylvania railroads, have part or all of it? Philadelphia *cannot* lose, and *must* gain in trade by the passage of the Free Pipe Law. Besides Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are benefited, and not injured by a Free Pipe bill, another inquiry comes up. Why is Pittsburgh discriminated against, as regards the oil trade, in favor of Cleveland? Why should the Pennsylvania railroad, a home institution, dependent on home cities for its patronage, and with stockholders, in this city and Philadelphia, inaugurate a new method of thawing frozen water pipes, which consists in encircling the boxes with sheet iron, with openings for draught, and burning charcoal for heating purposes. Quite a number of fires were occasioned by this brightly last night, in thawing operations.

....Wm. Walter, of Noblestown, on the Panhandle railroad, got quite sick yesterday, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, from some unknown cause, and fell to the ground. He was carried into McClarran & McKennan's drug store, where restoratives were applied, and he was soon able to walk off again.

....The fair for the benefit of the German Evangelical church, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Grant street, was commenced last night with a large attendance. The display of goods is quite attractive, but will be made more so in a few days. Alderman Hahn will present the lucky ticket last night of a sixty dollar suit of clothes.

....In the case of Nancy Peterson against the city of Pittsburgh, in which the plaintiff claimed $10,000 damages for a fall which she received on Sixth avenue, some time ago, the jury failed to agree, and were discharged. The jury was equally divided on the question of allowing damages—those in favor being non-residents of the city.

....The South Side seceders held another meeting last night in the office of Alderman Patterson, on the corner of Twenty-second and Sarah streets. Wm. G. Brown presided. A number of committees were appointed, after which the meeting adjourned to meet again on Saturday evening in Saltzburg Hall, on Main street. By that time the thoroughfare at a rapid rate to the A. V. R. R. track, where the front wheels struck the ties, and pitched the forward wheels catching, tore the running-gears asunder and smashed the springs. One of the firemen, Mr. McCutcheon was severely bruised.

....Antoine Kerner, a painter living on Mt. Washington, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Demmel and O'Mara for abandoning his wife. He left her in Louisville about six months ago. Learning that her recreant lord was here, she came after him, and found that he had lived comfortably with another woman. Her wounded heart at first prompted her to deal summarily with him, but at the recollections of their happy hours together she relented and decided to behave better for the future they both left on a train last evening for Louisville.

....Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, was yesterday notified that a horse was starving to death on Fifty-fourth street. Agent Dean was at once sent out, with instructions to purchase food for the animal, and, if possible, to bring it around all right. Upon making an examination, he found that the horse, Peter Cain, was unable to procure enough food for his own family, and could not attend to the horse. He also found that the animal had a broken hip, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Dean, the horse was killed and relieved from his misery. Mr. Cain is in very destitute circumstances. He is willing to work but can get nothing to do.

PERSONAL.

***Judge Kirkpatrick left yesterday for the East.

***The remains of Mayor Blackmore will be interred to-morrow afternoon.

***Rev. G. S. Humphreys lectures this evening at Homestead on "Wine and Weak Stomachs."

***Messrs. R. D. Lacoe and A. J. Griffith, of this city, arrived at Jacksonville, Fla., on Friday last, and are stopping at the Grand National Hotel.

***Mechanical Engineer Lowry has gone to Westmoreland county to figure as defendant in a fifty dollar suit brought against him by Mr. Duff, brother of the late Secretary of the Water Committee.

ROBERT WATSON'S ESTATE.

The Disposition to be Made of the Property Valued at $400,000.

A petition has been filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, by David Reed, Esq., attorney for the parties interested in the estate of the late Robert Watson, who died without a will, for the division of the property, which is valued at about $400,000, among the legal heirs of the deceased.

The estate will be divided among six brothers and sisters of the decedent, or their heirs. Jane Magee, mother of Chris. Magee, Esq., attorney, who is the only sister of the late Mr. Watson, comes in for one-sixth of the whole estate. Andrew W. Pentland, only brother of Mrs. Mary W. Pentland (formerly Mary Watson) and therefore nephew of deceased, gets one-sixth. The next sixth is to be divided among the four heirs of Mrs. Margaret Wylie, formerly Margaret Watson, who are as follows: Mrs. Margaret McLeod, Theophilus A. Wylie, Theodorus W. J. Wylie, and Mrs. Susan J. M. Black. The next sixth comes to the two heirs of Mrs. Ann McKinney, formerly Ann Watson, who are Mrs. James J. Siebenick and Mrs. David Reed. The next sixth is to be divided between the eight children of the late Dr. Alexander Black, who receive their portion through their mother, and the last sixth goes to the children of the late Rev. John Black, D. D., of which there are a large number.

A Coke Fire.

Did you ever try to burn coke—that made by the gas works—in an open grate? If not, you ought to try it once and see how superior it is to a coal fire. It is very much cleaner, makes no smoke or soot or dust, as a coal fire does, and yet emits a heat twice as great as coal. The proper way to burn it is by using the blower (a piece of sheet iron made by any tinner for a few cents,) for three or four minutes and you will have such a fire that will make you sit as far away from the fire as the walls will admit. And yet the price is much less than coal—the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Gas Companies are now selling it at four cents per bushel in their yards, and delivering it for five cents per bushel—while coal costs you nine or ten cents. Where cheapness as well as cleanliness and comfort is much superior to coal. T. F.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
258 Penn avenue.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....There were twenty-two deaths in Allegheny city last week.

....Allegheny Councils will hold a regular meeting on Thursday evening.

....The Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny will hold a meeting this evening.

....Wm. G. White, of the office of Gazzam & Cochran, is up for Alderman in the Fourth ward.

....Municipal Hall was draped in mourning last night as a tribute of respect to the memory of Mayor Blackmore.

....The Republican suggestion meeting of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, will be held this evening at the school house.

....The fashionable society gatherings will receive a severe check this week through the early commencement of Lent.

....The Republican primary election in the Eleventh ward will be held on Thursday, between the hours of four and seven o'clock, P. M.

....Pittsburgh Councils will hold a special session to-morrow afternoon at one o'clock to attend the funeral of the late Ex-Mayor Blackmore.

....A negro named Joseph Hawley was arrested in Allegheny last evening for exposing his person. The police have been looking for him for some days.

....Dr. Kerr, one of the committee to distribute funds for the relief of the poor on the South Side, has as high as fifty applicants in his office in one day for relief.

....The Republicans of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, will meet to-morrow evening, at the First Precinct School House, to suggest candidates for the various ward offices.

....The thriving little settlement of Dawson, on the Connellsville railroad, is excited over a case of alleged ill treatment of a pupil by a school teacher of that place.

....The firm of Brown, Bonnell & Co., of Youngstown, we learn from the *Register*, have shipped about six hundred tons muck iron to Pittsburgh with the past ten days.

....Several evenings ago the office of Dr. W. W. Cole, on Arch, near Ohio street, Allegheny, was entered by some person and a case of surgical instruments valued at $50 stolen.

....The Duquesne Greys are called to meet this evening, at seven o'clock, at the Central Armory, in full dress uniform. After drill business of importance will be transacted.

....The boarding-house of Mrs. Brown, No. 39 Twelfth street, located in the Ninth ward, was entered by burglars on Saturday night, who carried off a lot of clothing and a small amount of money.

....Paul Fritzinger was committed to jail yesterday for trial at Court, by Mayor McCarthy, on a charge of stealing a number of articles about a week ago from Gruber's hotel, on Liberty street.

....The Republican citizens of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, are to met to-night in their school house for the purpose of suggesting names of candidates to be voted for at the coming primary election.

....The St. James Beneficial Society of the South Side has a colored member in the person of Jacob Proctor. He was elected to membership by a vote of two hundred and forty five against five in opposition to him.

....The old one thousand pound bell, which formerly hung in the cupola of the Columbia Engine House, on Anderson street, Allegheny, was yesterday placed in the tower of the Lincoln Engine House, in the Ninth ward, Allegheny.

....The case of the Commonwealth *ex rel* vs. James Blackmore, was called up in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, before Judge Stowe, by Mr. Guthrie, and it was decided to have the case continued, though no time was fixed for arguing it.

....We received last night, at an hour too late for publication in this morning's issue, a communication from Beverly Jones, Esq., in regard to Mr. Cox's lecture,—Mr. Jones having just returned to the city. The matter has been laid aside for publication to-morrow.

....The special committee appointed at the joint session of Councils yesterday to make arrangements for the funeral of Mayor Blackmore, &c., met last night and authorized G. L. Braun to employ a person to properly drape City Hall, and also to procure gloves, badges, &c., for use at the funeral.

....Superintendent Atkinson is about introducing a new method of thawing frozen water pipes. It consists in encircling the boxes with sheet iron, with